

# EVENING NEWS REVIEW

15TH YEAR. NO. 90.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1899.

aching at 11 a. m.  
y school, 9:30 a.  
:15 p. m.  
"Our Shepherd  
ening subject:  
How to Keep  
TW With new song  
Way of Life

## A GRAND RECORD.

Work of the Republican Party  
In State and Nation.

## NASH'S ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Facts and Figures Which Prove Re-  
publican Good Faith.

## STRIKING GAINS IN WAGES.

Ohio's Splendid Share In the General  
Prosperity of the Nation.

## COGENT FACTS ON STATE AFFAIRS.

The Convincing Address of the Re-  
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Akron, O., Sept. 23.—Hon. George K. Nash has long been known as an earnest and profound student of public affairs and his powerful and convincing speech to the tens of thousands of Republicans who congregated in Grace park at the opening rally of the Republican campaign fully bore out that enviable reputation. In fact, Judge Nash surprised himself and his speech is a virtual handiwork of the most convincing facts in support of the Republican cause this year. Compact and concise, it is at the same time remarkable for its comprehensive scope and the admirable manner in which it covers all the great issues of the campaign.

Judge Nash was accorded a magnificent demonstration by the immense crowd. The speech in full is as follows:

Fellow-Citizens—In this campaign the Republican party again asks the people of Ohio for their approval and support. This great favor should be graciously and enthusiastically granted. This party deserves such endorsement. The highest and best interests of our country demand that it be given.

In 1896 the people of the United States, by an overwhelming popular vote at the polls, and by their voice in the electoral college, called the Republican party, with its St. Louis platform, back to the control of the national government. Two and a half years have passed since that call became effective, and now I can congratulate you, and we can felicitate each other, upon the fact that every pledge made to the people in St. Louis has been redeemed.

At that time the revenues of the government were not large enough to pay its ordinary everyday expenses. A loan of millions of dollars had been resorted to for this purpose. Such revenues as were raised by means of the tariff were not adjusted so as to properly protect American labor or manufacturers. As a result of the crude efforts of the Democratic party to transact the business of this government after March 4, 1893, financial, commercial and industrial ruin threatened all.

### McKinley's Recommendation.

To remedy these evils President McKinley immediately called congress to meet in extraordinary session, on the eleventh day after his inauguration. In his message to that congress he said:

"Congress should promptly correct the existing conditions. Ample revenue must be supplied, not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues duties should be levied upon foreign products so as to preserve the home market, as far as possible, to our own producers; to re-

vive and increase manufactures, to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field the useful occupation, the liberal wages, and the adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor."

In response to this earnest advice of the president the Dingley tariff law was substituted for the Wilson tariff law on July 24, 1897.

This legislation was speedily enacted, as it was completed in less than five months after the inauguration of President McKinley. In this there was great benefit, from the fact that the country was not kept in a state of uncertainty for an unnecessary period of time. It required more than 18 months for President Cleveland and a Democratic congress to revise the tariff laws in accordance with their notions, and during all this long, dreary suspense the people and business suffered.

### The Republican Tariff a Success.

That the new tariff law is a success as producer of revenue is apparent from the fact that in the first two years of its life it brought to the treasury of the United States the sum of \$357,352,769, while during the first two years the Wilson tariff law was in operation it raised the smaller sum of \$315,697,428. During the first year the revenue produced by the new tariff amounted to only about \$148,000,000, while in the second year, ending on June 30, 1899, it amounted to about \$209,000,000. The importations in the first year were small, owing to excessive imports the previous year, in anticipation of higher tariff. The second year shows that under ordinary circumstances the new law will produce ample revenue.

In addition to custom duties the government receives money from the internal revenue with which to pay its ordinary expenses. In the last two years, without taking into consideration what are known as war taxes, about \$342,000,000 have come into the United States treasury from this source.

The government receives large sums of money from miscellaneous sources other than customs and internal revenue. Her actual receipts during the two years ending June 30 last amounted to \$921,281,955.38. This did not include money borrowed on account of the necessities of the Spanish war.

During the same period the expenditures amounted to \$1,048,440,761.65. There was an excess of expenses over receipts of \$127,168,806.27. In this outgo there were more than \$280,000,000 on account of the war with Spain. Without this war there would have been no need for war taxes, no necessity for borrowing money, and the pledge of the Republican party to provide money enough to meet the expenses of the government and pay its interest would have been kept, and \$50,000,000 applied to the reduction of the public debt.

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The new tariff law has been beneficial to American manufacturers. This is shown by the fact that during the last two years the importation of foreign manufactured articles have amounted to the sum of \$206,000,000, while in the two years preceding they were worth \$279,600,000. The new law has operated to exclude manufactured articles to the amount of nearly \$75,000,000, and thus enlarged for ourselves the home market to this extent.

It was claimed against the new tariff law that it would exclude from this country the crude articles necessary for use by American manufacturers, and for the Wilson tariff, with its "free raw material" theory, that it would facilitate the introduction of these articles. Actual trial and experience have exploded this theory, as they have so many others of Democratic origin. During the first two years of the Wilson law the value of these articles amounted to only \$400,000,000. Under the new tariff law they were of the value of \$423,000,000.

### A False Claim.

It was claimed as an argument against the new tariff law that its enactment would damage American trade abroad, and would result in a reduction in purchases by other countries from us. It is wonderful how a little actual experience has destroyed this cherished Democratic theory. During the first two years of the Wilson law the value of American products sold to foreign nations was \$1,890,000,000. During the two years ending on June 30 last it was \$2,459,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent, or \$769,000,000. The value of manufactured articles sold to other countries in the two years first referred to was about \$412,000,000, and in the last two years it was \$623,000,000.

### Benefits to Ohio Industries.

Among the great industries in which Ohio producers are especially interested are wool and the manufacture of iron and steel.

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The exports of iron and steel from this country in 1895 and 1896 amounted in value to about \$73,000,000, but during the last two years they were of the value of \$164,000,000. Under the Wilson law the importations of iron and steel in two years were of the value of \$48,000,000. In the last two years they were of the value of only \$24,000,000. Thus the market for our iron and steel manufactures has been increased at home and abroad. What wonder is it that our furnaces are ablaze both night and day, and that the men are overworked?

### Sound Money Again the Issue.

The Republican party in national convention at St. Louis in 1896 declared itself to be unreservedly for sound money, and unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. Upon the other hand, the Democratic party at Chicago demanded the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. From the time this issue was joined until the victory was won in November, 1896, the adherents of the Republican party carried on an unrelenting warfare in behalf of a sound currency. From that day to this it has successfully resisted all efforts to debase our currency or impair the credit of the country. All our silver and paper currency has been maintained at parity with gold. The faith pledged at St. Louis has been kept.

### Falsity of Democratic Logic.

The lapse of time has shown the falsity of all the reasoning presented by the representatives of the Democratic party in 1896. They told us that the United States did not have sufficient currency, and that the currency would not be large enough without free coinage at the favorite ratio. We have not had free coinage, but the amount of currency has been increased. July 1, 1896, it amounted to \$1,506,434,966. July 1, 1899, it was \$1,932,484,339. The per capita of circulation has grown from \$21.18 to \$25.38.

The prophesied that wheat and other agricultural products would never again become valuable without the silver ratio of 16 to 1. But they have.

They pointed out that the way to start the wheels in the mills, which they had silenced, was to adopt their silver fallacy. It was not done, and yet our manufacturers were never so busy as now.

They bewailed the cruel fate of the idle and hungry men, women and children, who were everywhere to be found, and then prescribed the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at 16 to 1 for their ills. Their nostrum was not taken, but the idle and hungry are no longer to be found.

If the Republican party has no better title than the change which has taken place in the last three years, it is entitled to a warranty deed for the gratitude of this nation.

### Property Built on a Sound Currency.

In March, 1897, we were at the lowest ebb in financial, industrial and commercial ruin. Now we are on the top wave of a prosperity never before equalled.

Much of this great gain to our country is attributable to the restoration of a tariff law so fashioned as to be beneficial to American interests alone. But much more credit is due to the determination of the American people to maintain inviolate and forever a sound and honest financial policy in this land. By the election of 1896 confidence was restored in the financial integrity of the people of the United States. Hence, those who controlled capital were willing to let it again seek investment in railroads, manufactures and commerce. The unemployed are no longer idle. Those who worked only one-half time and for half-pay are now reaping a full harvest.

But the leaders of the Democratic party can not see an improved condition of affairs. They do not observe the smoke from every chimney in our factories. They do not see the busy workmen as they come and go from their tasks in the morning and the evening. The fact that over 4,000 miles of railroads have been built in this country within the last year has no significance to them. In June, 1898, there were 90,000 employees in the railway service in excess of the number in June, 1895, and in 1898 a sum larger by \$30,000,000 was paid to these employees than the amount paid the previous year. Forty-five railroads were taken out of receivers' hands in one year, and the earnings of railroads increased by more than \$125,000,000.

### Plain Facts From Ohio Factories.

Right here in Ohio 170 manufacturing plants in the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, Youngstown, Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, Alliance, Marietta, Canton and Massillon paid to their employees the sum of \$2,412,879.05 in June, 1899. The same factories in June, 1896, paid their employees \$1,468,084.32, an increase in favor of June, 1899, of \$944,794.73, or more than 64 per cent. My home city of Columbus, through 15 of its factories, paid to employees in June, 1896, \$88,000, as against \$172,000 in June, 1899. Your city of Akron,

through 12 plants, paid to employees in June, 1896, \$77,000, and in June, 1899, \$129,000. In the city of Dayton, 13 factories had, in June, 1896, 3,977 employees, as against 5,926 in June, 1899. The Dayton employe was paid an average compensation of \$43.22 last June, as against \$38.25 in June, 1896.

So it is everywhere—a greater number of people employed—better compensation. And yet the blind leaders of a decaying Democracy can not see that better times have come to make happy all our people.

### Democracy Still Blind.

Again, in the year 1899, at Zanesville, the Ohio Democracy continues to demand "the free, unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1." The great majority of our people declared against this theory in 1896. There is not an apparent reason in the wide world why this verdict should be reversed. There are many reasons why it should be affirmed. Every man who voted with the Republican party in 1896, having in view the best interests of the country, must do so again in 1899. Now the logic of 1896 has been reinforced by the light of experience.

Confidence came to our rescue in 1896 and 1897 when the fruits of victory became evident. Even then, many did not think the decision emphatic enough. They feared what they called the "instability of the American people."

Again the Democracy of Ohio has declared in favor of this financial heresy. This is done in the state of President McKinley. If Ohio, in November, should take a step backward on this question, who can foresee the harm that will be done? It will open up the question again as a national issue. Again we will be in financial doubt and uncertainty. The sun of prosperity will again be hidden by the clouds of adversity. But this will not happen. The people of Ohio are an intelligent people. Her farmers, her laboring men, her merchants and her manufacturers will not go back to the "slough of despond" through which we struggled for four unhappy years.

### Foreign Trade and Commerce.

There is another very important matter, with which the Republican party and its policies have had much to do in the last two and one-half years. Our foreign markets have been enlarged, and our foreign commerce has been increased. We believe this to be absolutely necessary for the present and the future prosperity of the country. Our agricultural products, owing to the fertility of our soil, and the skill and industry of those who till it, have become so great that we can no longer consume them at home. The output from American factories is so immense that we can no longer sell the things we make at home. Without a great foreign market our farm products and farm lands would be of but little value. If we could not sell our manufactured articles in foreign lands, our factories would again be idle or in a state of almost hopeless inactivity.

During the two years ending June 30, 1899, our exports have been of the value of \$2,458,687,746. During the same period we have purchased from foreign nations articles of the value of \$1,313,166,508. The balance of trade has been in our favor by the sum of \$1,145,521,238. This means that during each day we have lived in the last two years the gold of other nations has come to our shores at the rate of more than a million and a half of dollars. Whether we have been awake or asleep, the ceaseless and noiseless flow has kept on, and each hour has found us richer by \$65,000. And still the stream broadens and increases in strength. Last July the value of our exports was \$94,000,000, as against \$72,000,000 in July, 1898. In August they were \$105,000,000 as against \$84,000,000 in August of last year.

The value of the products from the land in this country last year is estimated to be about \$2,500,000,000. Almost one-third of these products, amounting in value of \$785,000,000, was sold to other nations. What would they have been worth had we not possessed a foreign market? In 1898 we exported manufactured articles of the value of \$290,000,000. This year these exports increased to \$338,000,000. Who can estimate the benefit these foreign sales have been to the languishing industries of America?

The policy of the Republican party is to strengthen and make larger this foreign market for our goods. It is very much in earnest about this matter. We are just as zealous in this cause as we ever were in saving our home market for Americans. This we propose to do, even if it requires that governmental assistance shall be given to our shipping, so that our wares may sail the world over under our own flag. This we will do, even if it involves the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by our government. This we will do, even if it demands that our flag shall never be hauled down in islands lawfully acquired by the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

### Democratic Insincerity.

The makers of the Zanesville platform informed a waiting world that they "stand in line with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living and dead." This is good news. I can, in my short life, remember when these gentlemen called Lincoln a rail-splitter, a baboon and a tyrant. I can recall the time when Grant was the subject of their choicest epithets. He, too, was denounced as an imperialist, who was about to seize the army and convert the republic into an empire. I am glad that

these gentlemen now recognize the way. "Trust Grant as patriots, by whose side I will be suug. sire to stand. Their trouble never recognize the splene which it takes to make a good— until he is dead. I would not lursions. that if in time they will find a disinterested patriot William Mc Then they will set him up along Washington, and Lincoln, and Grasyvania try to climb up there themselves. ere visi-

"Imperialism." and at- are radically and unalterably opposed, I will imperialism in the United States." Who the world is in favor of it? Imperialism is the power, authority or character of an emperor. I know of no imperialist in this broad land. I know of no man in it who desires to change the spirit or character of this great republic as it was handed down to us by our fathers. Even those who believe that it is a wise policy to retain possession of the islands which have come to us as a part of the victory which we won over Spain, do not wish to establish an empire in them, or anything akin to an empire. All they desire is to carry to their inhabitants the same enlightenment and the same civilization which we enjoy. When they are prepared for it, it is proposed, when congress shall act, to give them a government free in character, and guaranteeing to them the sacred rights which we cherish.

What is all this fuss about? What has caused all this hue and cry about expansion and imperialism?

### The War With Spain.

In the spring of 1898 we were compelled to engage in war with Spain. The grounds which justified it, as stated by President McKinley, were "the interest of humanity; the duty to protect the life and property of our citizens in Cuba; the right to check injury to our commerce and people through the devastation of the island, and the need of removing at once and forever the constant menace and burdens entailed upon our government by the uncertainties and perils of the situation, caused by the unendurable disturbances in Cuba." For these reasons he asked congress to authorize and empower the president "to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and preserving its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens, as well as our own, and for the accomplishment of these ends to use the military and naval forces of the United States as might be necessary."

In response to this request of the president, congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed a joint resolution, declaring:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right, ought to be free and independent.

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

This resolution was approved by the executive on the 20th day of April, 1898, and a copy was communicated to the Spanish minister and to the government of Spain, with a formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its forces therefrom.

By these acts war became inevitable. On the 25th day of April congress was informed of the situation, and the president recommended a formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day an act declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act into effect.

### Justice of the Spanish War.

It was a just war entered into by the joint act of the president and the congress, each exercising his and its constitutional prerogatives, and fully approved by the sentiment of the people of the United States.

It was a situation which had been threatened for months. The people and the congress had clamored for decisive action on the part of the president long before this time, and none had been more clamorous than the Democratic members of congress.

The president knew the unprepared condition of the country for war, and he fully realized that this nation would not be justified in the eyes of humanity or the world in making war until all efforts to secure



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The prophesied that wheat and other agricultural products would never again become valuable without the silver ratio of 16 to 1. But they have.

They pointed out that the way to start the wheels in the mills, which they had silenced, was to adopt their silver fallacy. It was not done, and yet our manufacturers were never so busy as now.

They bewailed the cruel fate of the idle and hungry men, women and children, who were everywhere to be found, and then prescribed the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at 16 to 1 for their ills. Their nostrum was not taken, but the idle and hungry are no longer to be found.

If the Republican party has no better title than the change which has taken place in the last three years, it is entitled to a warranty deed for the gratitude of this nation.

### Property Built on a Sound Currency.

In March, 1897, we were at the lowest ebb in financial, industrial and commercial ruin. Now we are on the top wave of a prosperity never before equalled.

Much of this great gain to our country is attributable to the restoration of a tariff law so fashioned as to be beneficial to American interests alone. But much more credit is due to the determination of the American people to maintain inviolate and forever a sound and honest financial policy in this land. By the election of 1896 confidence was restored in the financial integrity of the people of the United States. Hence, those who controlled capital were willing to let it again seek investment in railroads, manufactures and commerce. The unemployed are no longer idle. Those who worked only one-half time and for half-pay are now reaping a full harvest.

But the leaders of the Democratic party can not see an improved condition of affairs. They do not observe the smoke from every chimney in our factories. They do not see the busy workmen as they come and go from their tasks in the morning and the evening. The fact that over 4,000 miles of railroads have been built in this country within the last year has no significance to them. In June, 1898, there were 90,000 employees in the railway service in excess of the number in June, 1895, and in 1898 a sum larger by \$30,000,000 was paid to these employees than the amount paid the previous year. Forty-five railroads were taken out of receivers' hands in one year, and the earnings of railroads increased by more than \$125,000,000.

### Plain Facts From Ohio Factories.

Right here in Ohio 170 manufacturing plants in the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, Akron, Youngstown, Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, Alliance, Marietta, Canton and Massillon paid to their employees the sum of \$2,412,879.05 in June, 1899. The same factories in June, 1896, paid their employees \$1,468,084.32, an increase in favor of June, 1899, of \$944,794.73, or more than 64 per cent. My home city of Columbus, through 15 of its factories, paid to employees in June, 1896, \$88,000, as against \$172,000 in June, 1899. Your city of Akron,

through 12 plants, paid to employees in June, 1896, \$77,000, and in June, 1899, \$129,000. In the city of Dayton, 13 factories had, in June, 1896, 3,977 employees, as against 5,926 in June, 1899. The Dayton employe was paid an average compensation of \$43.22 last June, as against \$38.25 in June, 1896.

So it is everywhere—a greater number of people employed—better compensation. And yet the blind leaders of a decaying Democracy can not see that better times have come to make happy all our people.

### Democracy Still Blind.

Again, in the year 1899, at Zanesville, the Ohio Democracy continues to demand "the free, unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1." The great majority of our people declared against this theory in 1896. There is not an apparent reason in the wide world why this verdict should be reversed. There are many reasons why it should be affirmed. Every man who voted with the Republican party in 1896, having in view the best interests of the country, must do so again in 1899. Now the logic of 1896 has been reinforced by the light of experience.

Confidence came to our rescue in 1896 and 1897 when the fruits of victory became evident. Even then, many did not think the decision emphatic enough. They feared what they called the "instability of the American people."

Again the Democracy of Ohio has declared in favor of this financial heresy. This is done in the state of President McKinley. If Ohio, in November, should take a step backward on this question, who can foresee the harm that will be done? It will open up the question again as a national issue. Again we will be in financial doubt and uncertainty. The sun of prosperity will again be hidden by the clouds of adversity. But this will not happen. The people of Ohio are an intelligent people. Her farmers, her laboring men, her merchants and her manufacturers will not go back to the "slough of despond" through which we struggled for four unhappy years.

### Foreign Trade and Commerce.

There is another very important matter, with which the Republican party and its policies have had much to do in the last two and one-half years. Our foreign markets have been enlarged, and our foreign commerce has been increased. We believe this to be absolutely necessary for the present and the future prosperity of the country. Our agricultural products, owing to the fertility of our soil, and the skill and industry of those who till it, have become so great that we can no longer consume them at home. The output from American factories is so immense that we can no longer sell the things we make at home. Without a great foreign market our farm products and farm lands would be of but little value. If we could not sell our manufactured articles in foreign lands, our factories would again be idle or in a state of almost hopeless inactivity.

During the two years ending June 30, 1899, our exports have been of the value of \$2,458,687,746. During the same period we have purchased from foreign nations articles of the value of \$1,313,166,508. The balance of trade has been in our favor by the sum of \$1,145,521,238. This means that during each day we have lived in the last two years the gold of other nations has come to our shores at the rate of more than a million and a half of dollars. Whether we have been awake or asleep, the ceaseless and noiseless flow has kept on, and each hour has found us richer by \$65,000. And still the stream broadens and increases in strength. Last July the value of our exports was \$94,000,000, as against \$72,000,000 in July, 1898. In August they were \$105,000,000 as against \$84,000,000 in August of last year.

The value of the products from the land in this country last year is estimated to be about \$2,500,000,000. Almost one-third of these products, amounting in value of \$785,000,000, was sold to other nations. What would they have been worth had we not possessed a foreign market? In 1898 we exported manufactured articles of the value of \$290,000,000. This year these exports increased to \$338,000,000. Who can estimate the benefit these foreign sales have been to the languishing industries of America?

The policy of the Republican party is to strengthen and make larger this foreign market for our goods. It is very much in earnest about this matter. We are just as zealous in this cause as we ever were in saving our home market for Americans. This we propose to do, even if it requires that governmental assistance shall be given to our shipping, so that our wares may sail the world over under our own flag. This we will do, even if it involves the construction of the Nicaraguan canal by our government. This we will do, even if it demands that our flag shall never be hauled down in islands lawfully acquired by the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

### Democratic Insincerity.

The makers of the Zanesville platform informed a waiting world that they "stand in line with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living and dead." This is good news. I can, in my short life, remember when these gentlemen called Lincoln a rascal, a baboon and a tyrant. I can recall the time when Grant was the subject of their choicest epithets. He, too, was denounced as an imperialist, who was about to seize the army and convert the republic into an empire. I am glad that

these gentlemen now recognize the way. "Trust Grant as patriots, by whose side I will be sung, sire to stand. Their trouble never recognize the splendor which it takes to make a good—until he is dead. I would not forsake that if in time they will find a disinterested patriot William McKinley. Then they will set him up along with Washington, and Lincoln, and Grant, and try to climb up there themselves.

### "Imperialism."

They bravely shouted at Zanesville, "I will are radically and unalterably opposed to Imperialism in the United States." Who is the world is in favor of? Imperialism is the power, authority or character of an emperor. I know of no imperialist in this broad land. I know of no man in it who desires to change the spirit or character of this great republic as it was handed down to us by our fathers. Even those who believe that it is a wise policy to retain possession of the islands which have come to us as a part of the victory which we won over Spain, do not wish to establish an empire in them, or anything akin to an empire. All they desire is to carry to their inhabitants the same enlightenment and the same civilization which we enjoy. When they are prepared for it, it is proposed, when congress shall act, to give them a government free in character, and guaranteeing to them the sacred rights which we cherish.

What is all this fuss about? What has caused all this hue and cry about expansion and imperialism?

### The War With Spain.

In the spring of 1898 we were compelled to engage in war with Spain. The grounds which justified it, as stated by President McKinley, were "the interest of humanity; the duty to protect the life and property of our citizens in Cuba; the right to check injury to our commerce and people through the devastation of the island, and the need of removing at once and forever the constant menace and burdens entailed upon our government by the uncertainties and perils of the situation, caused by the unendurable disturbances in Cuba." For these reasons he asked congress to authorize and empower the president "to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and preserving its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens, as well as our own, and for the accomplishment of these ends to use the military and naval forces of the United States as might be necessary."

In response to this request of the president, congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 311 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed a joint resolution, declaring:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right, ought to be free and independent.

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

This resolution was approved by the executive on the 20th day of April, 1898, and a copy was communicated to the Spanish minister and to the government of Spain, with a formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its forces therefrom.

By these acts war became inevitable. On the 25th day of April congress was informed of the situation, and the president recommended a formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The congress accordingly voted on the same day an act declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act into effect.

### Justice of the Spanish War.

It was a just war entered into by the joint act of the president and the congress, each exercising his and its constitutional prerogatives, and fully approved by the sentiment of the people of the United States.

It was a situation which had been threatened for months. The people and the congress had clamored for decisive action on the part of the president long before this time, and none had been more clamorous than the Democratic members of congress.

The president knew the unprepared condition of the country for war, and he fully realized that this nation would not be justified in the eyes of humanity or the world in making war until all efforts to secure



ances by peaceful means. During this delay, and on the 20th of April, every man to place the country in the storm which threatened to come, and the country engaged in deadly conflict with us. We had a navy in splendidly prepared for the emergency. The nerve was then strained to place it upon a war regular army was increased by 250,000 volunteers. The country was most patriotic, and the army was speedily men who were anxious to honor of our flag.

**A Herculean Task.**  
The which confronted the president was a Herculean task, but he seized hold of it with energy and with an ability which was most admirable. He knew no rest, day or night, until the war ended. An army of 250,000 men was organized, armed and equipped and supplied with subsistence in an incredibly short period of time. The great victory of Dewey, which for dash, bravery and complete success outshone all other naval achievements in history, ushered in the month of May and destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. In the first days of July were recorded the victories of our brave and skillful soldiers at El Caez and San Juan.

One of the bravest and most skillful soldiers of that gallant army, Governor Roosevelt, is on the platform today, and I desire that you, here and now, show your appreciation of his great service to our country by giving him three of the loudest cheers ever heard in the state of Ohio. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

**Splendid Record of Our Forces.**  
We had hardly realized that a great victory had been won by our army before the news came from Cervera's fleet was at the bottom of the sea, off Santiago, a victim of the skill and bravery of our sailors, guided and directed by the most efficient naval commanders. In less than 100 days the power of proud and arrogant Spain was broken, and she was at the feet of the republic. Most complete success had been secured.

We can not give too much credit to our soldiers and sailors and the splendid officers who commanded them. But the people should not forget, and do not, that behind them all, with anxious heart and steady nerve, guiding every movement, stood the commander-in-chief of the army and the navy, the president of the United States—the great son of Ohio—William McKinley. (Great applause.)

**The Treaty of Peace.**  
Speedily following these great victories came an armistice for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with our fallen foe. For conducting these negotiations on the part of the United States, five as prudent, as learned and as patriotic men were chosen by the president as could be found in all the land. These commissioners were empowered to meet with the commissioners to be appointed on behalf of Spain, and to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, subject to the ratification of their government.

They met the commissioners of Spain in Paris, and after long and careful thought and consideration, the commissioners of the two countries, on the 10th day of December, 1898, signed a treaty of peace, which did not become effective until ratified by the senate of the United States and the government of Spain. By this treaty, Spain relinquished all claim to sovereignty over the title of Cuba. She also ceded to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under Spanish sovereignty; the island of Guam, or the Ladrone, in the Marianas, and also the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands.

This treaty was duly submitted to the senate of the United States and was duly ratified by a two-thirds vote on the 6th day of February, 1899. Shortly thereafter it was ratified by the government of Spain, and thus became effective.

**The Duties of Peace.**  
Peace was restored between Spain and the United States, but new and important duties were placed upon our government. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands came under the protection of the United States. In the meantime, and while the ratification of the treaty was pending, a portion of the inhabitants of one of the Philippine Islands, led by Aguinaldo, commenced war upon the army of the United States, which was occupying and protecting the territory conquered from Spain.

It will be observed that in this treaty, Spain simply relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba and did not cede the island to the United States. This provision was made so that it might be apparent to everyone that the United States did not have any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, after its people had formed a stable government, and that the faith of the country, as pledged in the resolutions adopted by the senate, would be kept. In the case of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, the situation is different. These islands became possessions of the United States under the treaty. They were ceded to the United States in consideration of the great damage which had been done to her, and in part payment of the expenses which she had been put to by the war. It is clearly the duty of congress to determine how these islands shall be governed, and what shall be done with them.

Shortly after the treaty of peace was ratified, and without considering these questions, congress adjourned. In this it acted wisely, for these questions are of the very greatest importance to this nation and their proper determination of very great moment.

**The President's Duty in the Interim.**  
In the meantime a duty rests upon the

president of the United States. It is his imperative duty to preserve in these islands peace and good order, to protect the lives and property of our own citizens, the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof, and the lives and property of the citizens of other nations living therein. It is time for congress to determine what course to take, when peace and order have been restored, and all have acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States.

I have opinions as to what congress should do, but they are of no more importance than those of any other citizen, and I refrain at this time from detaining you with them.

#### Captious Democratic Opposition.

I have hastily sketched the events of the last year and one-half, because it is concerning these things that those now in control of the Democratic party raise the false cry of "Imperialism." I have done it because I want you to know how little foundation there is for this disturbance. If the government had done other than what it has done, these gentlemen would have denounced it with still greater vehemence, but with right upon their side. In the exigencies of a political campaign they are always ready to denounce a Republican administration, whether it has been right or wrong. When these necessities have passed away, they will acknowledge, as they have done since the civil war, that everything accomplished was for the best interests of our country. Then they will point out William McKinley as they now do Abraham Lincoln, as a patriot and statesman, and plead with the future generations of Republicans to follow the teachings and advice of McKinley as they now ask us to never forget the example of the immortal Lincoln.

#### Trusts and Combinations.

Within the last few years many of the business men of this country have consolidated their great interests into corporations and combinations, which are popularly known as "trusts." The men who conduct our manufactures, trade and commerce are generally intelligent, far-seeing citizens, with a patriotism equal to that of any other class of citizens. I am very loth to believe that these men would knowingly do anything that will be detrimental to the country or to their fellow-citizens. It is true, however, that there are things connected with these new organizations which require regulation by law, in order to prevent evils which may arise. These evils have been denounced by both the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio in state convention. So far the two parties stand upon an equality. In another respect the Republican party has an advantage. In the fact that the Seventy-third general assembly passed a stringent law well calculated to prevent evils, and that an attorney general elected by the Republican party has been diligent in his efforts to enforce the law.

#### New and Wise Legislation Required.

Undoubtedly new and careful and wise legislation will be required both upon the part of congress and state legislatures to regulate and prevent evils which may emanate from large corporations. Such legislation we can safely trust to the men of the Republican party. In all time past they have shown themselves more capable than the men placed in congress and in our legislatures by the Democratic party.

On the 20th of July, 1897, I had the honor of delivering an address before the State Bar association of Ohio, in which I discussed to some extent the laws of Ohio regulating corporations. I then said:

"Corporations may be created in Ohio for any purpose for which individuals may lawfully associate themselves, except for carrying on professional business. These bodies, except insurance companies, railroad companies, building and loan associations and certain banking companies, are practically under no restraint by the state and make no reports to her officers. Large mining, manufacturing, commercial and other enterprises are carried on by and through them. Because they are created by the state, and possess certificates bearing the imprint of her seal, people are led to believe that they are safer to do business with, and are more entitled to credit than are private partnerships and individuals. In very many cases they are less worthy of confidence. They are authorized by the state to do business before one dollar of the capital stock has been paid. In regard to these artificial beings of her creation, the state owes a duty to the public. Before she gives them her approval and permits them to do business, she ought to require that a very large per cent of, if not all, their capital stock be paid in money and invested in the business they propose to transact. There is no trouble in this being done. This is demonstrated in the case of insurance companies. No one of them can proceed until the state knows that the capital stock is paid in and how it is invested.

#### Regulation of Corporations in Ohio.

"I contend that the state should go further and require these companies to make annual reports to be filed with and be inspected by some responsible officer. This report should show, among other things, how much of the capital stock has been paid, how the money is invested, what the assets are, the amount of liabilities, and the names of the stockholders. In fact, there should be such a record of every corporation, that the public may know at all times whether it is worthy of credit and confidence. Corporations have advantages which have been given to them by the state. In return for these benefits they should be willing that their transactions be an open book, so that we may know what they are and who they are. This much they owe the state. This much the state ought to require from them, because they are her creatures and she has given them her approval. If these regulations had existed in the past, our commonwealth would have been strewn with fewer corporate ruins and her people would not mourn the

loss of so many millions of dollars invested in worthless concerns, bearing the commission of the state to do business. Such regulations would be to the advantage of sound companies and a protection against irresponsible ones."

The suggestions I then made I would not now change in any particular except to require that before an Ohio corporation is authorized to do business, all its capital stock must be paid in money. I know of no reasons why similar regulations can not be made for foreign corporations before they can do business in this state. In this way many evils may be prevented. It is probable that other legislation may be necessary, but its character and extent, as I said before, can be safely left to the Republican party and her legislators.

#### State Affairs and State Issues.

Thus far I have confined myself to the discussion of questions national in character. I have done this because these questions, and these alone, were made the issues of this campaign by the platform adopted at Zanesville by the Ohio Democracy. On the day succeeding the Democratic state convention, Hon. John R. McLean, the nominee of that convention for governor reached Cincinnati. He was away from the excitement of a fierce conflict and had had time to read and consider the platform upon which he was to stand. He is a man of intelligence and experience. As the owner of a newspaper no man is better able than he to detect the trend of public sentiment. He saw at once the weakness of the structure which had been built for him. Thereupon he published in a newspaper what seemed to be an authorized interview. In this he said: "This, however, is a state campaign, and state issues must not be overlooked. No questions are of greater interest to the people of this state than those which effect the business administration of the state, county and municipal affairs. \* \* \* They want a campaign on national issues alone. We want one on all. We especially want a full, free and frank discussion of state, county and municipal affairs of government." If this be true, why is it that there is not one word of condemnation in the Zanesville platform of the manner in which the business of the state of Ohio has been conducted during the last eight years? It is evident that within 24 hours Mr. McLean realized the danger lurking in the Zanesville declaration and sought anxiously to create something new upon which to stand.

#### Democratic Mismanagement.

We welcome an investigation of the manner in which the business of the state of Ohio has been conducted since January, 1892—first by William McKinley, and second by Governor Bushnell. When we at that time took possession of the state government there was found to be existing in state affairs the same trouble that existed in national affairs from March, 1893, until March, 1897. The Democracy in state affairs, as in national affairs, did not know how to do business. It could not, and did not raise money enough with which to pay the ordinary expenses of the state government. When Governor Campbell had been in office from the first Monday in January, 1890, until the 15th day of November, 1890, there was a cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund of \$281,554. In order to secure this balance, however, drafts had been made upon county treasuries to the extent of \$185,000 for money which should have been used for expenditures during the next year, and also \$339,582 had been collected from the general government on account of taxes illegally levied upon citizens of Ohio and paid by them to the national treasury during the civil war. If it had not been for the overdraft and the lucky windfall from the government at Washington, there would have been, under two years of Democratic mismanagement, a deficit of more than \$240,000 in the general revenue fund of the state.

#### Substantial Republican Showing.

When the Republicans of Ohio, on the second Monday of January, 1892, again took possession of the affairs of Ohio and undertook the transaction of her business, they immediately set about devising ways and means with which to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government. This work has been admirably done by the administrations of Governors McKinley and Bushnell. Ample revenues have been raised with which to meet all expenses, and this, too, without increasing the rate of taxation for state purposes upon real and personal property. At the close of the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1898, the cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund was \$394,000.26, and all obligations had been paid.

When William McKinley was inaugurated as governor in January, 1892, the state debt of Ohio was \$2,291,665. Today it is \$1,000,665, and \$200,000 of that amount were issued to pay expenses incurred in the war with Spain. With continued Republican control in the state the last dollar of Ohio's debt as a state will be wiped out in 1903.

This is certainly a splendid showing from a business point of view. The highest praise that can be given to Governor Bushnell and his Republican administration is the fact that no Democratic convention, state or county, has uttered a word of censure against them for four years.

In this argument or presentation of the cause of the Republican party I have attempted to confine myself to plain facts as they existed in national and state affairs.

It is a clear and honorable record of duty faithfully performed, of work well done, of promises fulfilled. The Republican party comes with no extravagant pretensions and no delusive trickery with which to catch the thoughtless. It has been trusted by the people of Ohio and of the nation. It has

proved worthy of the confidence which the people reposed in it. Even the Democracy have been unable, with all their efforts at fault-finding, to impeach the character of Republican officials or pull down the structure of wise administration and general prosperity which they have reared.

I believe in the people of Ohio. I have confidence in their judgment. I am satisfied they will make no mistake in their verdict upon the great questions that are before them this year. I am proud and happy to leave the issue with them.

#### FORAKER ON TRUSTS.

Not Product of Tariff Combines Necessary to Compete in World's Markets and Keep Up Wages.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 23.—Senator J. B. Foraker delivered an address here at the emancipation celebration on the Butler county fair grounds. He said in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, soap houses and rags.

"That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other.

"The great majority of business combinations are legitimate and beneficial." He declared Democrats as well as Republicans were in the trusts. He further said in part:

"By consolidation of capital, plants and management, expenses of various kinds are eliminated and it is made possible to continue the employment of our capital and the employment of our labor, and the development of our resources, and the multiplication of our wealth. By a resort to the economies that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany and the other countries of Europe.

"These consolidations mean loss of position and loss of employment to some classes and some individuals. So did the introduction of the sewing machine and other labor-saving devices that have been invented; but the fact remains that but for these consolidations thousands would lose occupations who are now employed in producing the surplus manufactures for which we find markets outside of our own country.

"We have come to a place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad, we must compete; to compete we must economize and to economize we must lower wages or combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and, therefore, we accept the alternative and combine."

He then made an argument in favor of expansion.

#### FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

An Official of Electrical Workers Testified Before Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—R. W. Sherman of Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, testified briefly before the industrial commission. He said that only about 2 per cent of the electrical workers (union) belonged to the organization. He favored government ownership of all lines and compulsory arbitration.

W. H. Allen of Brooklyn, who was one of the witnesses on the stand the day before, made a supplementary statement, in which he claimed that everything that was bad in this country was due to immigration. Witnesses to be examined today are E. B. Norris of Sodas, N. Y., master of the state grange, and T. F. Shafer of Pittsburg, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

#### An Oleo Case Decided.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The United States circuit court of appeals affirmed the action of the district court in the case of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler of Washington, dealers in oleomargarine, who were convicted of removing stamps from boxes containing oleo, contrary to an act of congress, which requires that commodity to be plainly labeled as such.

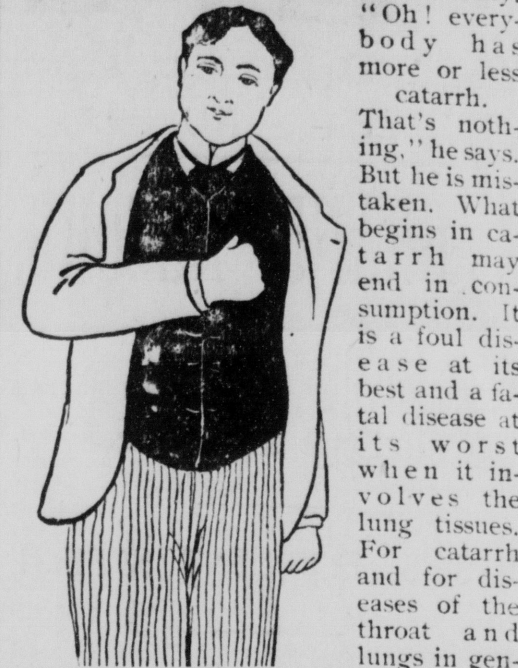
#### Jr. O. U. A. M. Retaining Counsel.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—Congressman Olmsted of this city and Hon. J. G. Johnson of Philadelphia have been retained by the state council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, to handle their end of the controversy with the national council. A special session of the state council is likely to be held in the near future.

#### Jumped or Fell to Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Horace Chenery, wife of a wealthy resident of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., either jumped or fell from a fourth story window of the Hotel Majestic and was instantly killed.

The hearty looking man who thumps his chest and says he's sound as a dollar, does not take into consideration the catarrh which bothers him occasionally.



"Oh! everybody has more or less catarrh. That's nothing," he says. But he is mistaken. What begins in catarrh may end in consumption. It is a foul disease at its best and a fatal disease at its worst when it involves the lung tissues. For catarrh and for diseases of the throat and lungs in general the standard medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is recommended by physicians who have tested its efficacy and wondered at its cures. It not only destroys the disease, but it purifies the blood and strengthens the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition.

For twelve years I was a sufferer from catarrh and was treated by one of the best physicians in the state of North Carolina, who said the trouble had reached my lungs," writes Mr. J. M. Patton, of Clotho, Transylvania Co., N. C. "I grew worse every day until I tried Dr. Pierce's medicine. Will say, one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cured me and to-day I am well and hearty and I will say further that my former physician, Dr. W. M. Lyday, recommends Dr. Pierce's medicine to me and to others. I am sure your medicines will cure any case of catarrh that exists. I recommend them to all."

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DEWEY RECEPTION EXCURSIONS.

Low Fares to New York and Washington via Pennsylvania Lines.

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- For rent.
- Furnished room for rent.
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- Do not spit on the floor.
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- Terms strictly cash.
- They are neatly printed on cardboard, and are readable at great distance.



nces by peaceful means. During this delay, and to the 20th of April, every place the country in a storm which threatened to come, and the country was in deadly conflict with the navy in splendidly prepared for the emergency was then strained to place it upon a war regular army was increased unit authorized by law, and for 250,000 volunteers. The country was most patriotic, the army were speedily men who were anxious to honor of our flag.

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which confronted the president, but he seized hold of it with energy and with an ability which was most admirable. He knew no rest, day or night, until the war ended. An army of 250,000 men was organized, armed and equipped and supplied with subsistence in an incredibly short period of time. The great victory of Dewey, which for dash, bravery and complete success outshone all other naval achievements in history, ushered in the month of May and destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay.

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One of the bravest and most skillful soldiers of that gallant army, Governor Roosevelt, is on the platform today, and I desire that you, here and now, show your appreciation of his great service to our country by giving him three of the loudest cheers ever heard in the state of Ohio. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

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We had hardly realized that a great victory had been won by our army before the news came from Cervera's fleet was at the bottom of the sea, off Santiago, a victim of the skill and bravery of our sailors, guided and directed by the most efficient naval commanders. In less than 100 days the power of proud and arrogant Spain was broken, and she was at the feet of the republic. Most complete success had been secured.

We can not give too much credit to our soldiers and sailors and the splendid officers who commanded them. But the people should not forget, and do not, that behind them all, with anxious heart and steady nerve, guiding every movement, stood the commander-in-chief of the army and the navy, the president of the United States—the great son of Ohio—William McKinley. (Great applause.)

#### The Treaty of Peace.

Speedily following these great victories came an armistice for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with our fallen foe. For conducting these negotiations on the part of the United States, five as prudent, as learned and as patriotic men were chosen by the president as could be found in all the land. These commissioners were empowered to meet with the commissioners to be appointed on behalf of Spain, and to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, subject to the ratification of their government.

They met the commissioners of Spain in Paris, and after long and careful thought and consideration, the commissioners of the two countries, on the 10th day of December, 1898, signed a treaty of peace, which did not become effective until ratified by the senate of the United States and the government of Spain. By this treaty, Spain relinquished all claim to sovereignty over the title of Cuba. She also ceded to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under Spanish sovereignty; the island of Guam, or the Ladrone, in the Marianas, and also the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands.

This treaty was duly submitted to the senate of the United States and was duly ratified by a two-thirds vote on the 6th day of February, 1899. Shortly thereafter it was ratified by the government of Spain, and thus became effective.

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Shortly after the treaty of peace was ratified, and without considering these questions, congress adjourned. In this it acted wisely, for these questions are of the very greatest importance to this nation and their proper determination of very great moment.

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president of the United States. It is his imperative duty to preserve in these islands peace and good order, to protect the lives and property of our own citizens, the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof, and the lives and property of the citizens of other nations living therein. It is time for congress to determine what course to take, when peace and order have been restored, and all have acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States.

I have opinions as to what congress should do, but they are of no more importance than those of any other citizen, and I refrain at this time from detaining you with them.

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I have hastily sketched the events of the last year and one-half, because it is concerning these things that those now in control of the Democratic party raise the false cry of "Imperialism." I have done it because I want you to know how little foundation there is for this disturbance. If the government had done other than what it has done, these gentlemen would have denounced it with still greater vehemence, but with right upon their side. In the exigencies of a political campaign they are always ready to denounce a Republican administration, whether it has been right or wrong. When these necessities have passed away, they will acknowledge, as they have done since the civil war, that everything accomplished was for the best interests of our country. Then they will point out William McKinley as they now do Abraham Lincoln, as a patriot and statesman, and plead with the future generations of Republicans to follow the teachings and advice of McKinley as they now ask us to never forget the example of the immortal Lincoln.

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"Corporations may be created in Ohio for any purpose for which individuals may lawfully associate themselves, except for carrying on professional business. These bodies, except insurance companies, railroad companies, building and loan associations and certain banking companies, are practically under no restraint by the state and make no reports to her officers. Large mining, manufacturing, commercial and other enterprises are carried on by and through them. Because they are created by the state, and possess certificates bearing the imprint of her seal, people are led to believe that they are safer to do business with, and are more entitled to credit than are private partnerships and individuals. In very many cases they are less worthy of confidence. They are authorized by the state to do business before one dollar of the capital stock has been paid. In regard to these artificial beings of her creation, the state owes a duty to the public. Before she gives them her approval and permits them to do business, she ought to require that a very large per cent of, if not all, their capital stock be paid in money and invested in the business they propose to transact. There is no trouble in this being done. This is demonstrated in the case of insurance companies. No one of them can proceed until the state knows that the capital stock is paid in and how it is invested.

#### Regulation of Corporations in Ohio.

"I contend that the state should go further and require these companies to make annual reports to be filed with and be inspected by some responsible officer. This report should show, among other things, how much of the capital stock has been paid, how the money is invested, what the assets are, the amount of liabilities, and the names of the stockholders. In fact, there should be such a record of every corporation, that the public may know at all times whether it is worthy of credit and confidence. Corporations have advantages which have been given to them by the state. In return for these benefits they should be willing that their transactions be an open book, so that we may know what they are and who they are. This much they owe the state. This much the state ought to require from them, because they are her creatures and she has given them her approval. If these regulations had existed in the past, our commonwealth would have been strewn with fewer corporate ruins and her people would not mourn the

loss of so many millions of dollars invested in worthless concerns, bearing the commission of the state to do business. Such regulations would be to the advantage of sound companies and a protection against irresponsible ones."

The suggestions I then made I would not now change in any particular except to require that before an Ohio corporation is authorized to do business, all its capital stock must be paid in money. I know of no reasons why similar regulations can not be made for foreign corporations before they can do business in this state. In this way many evils may be prevented. It is probable that other legislation may be necessary, but its character and extent, as I said before, can be safely left to the Republican party and her legislators.

#### State Affairs and State Issues.

Thus far I have confined myself to the discussion of questions national in character. I have done this because these questions, and these alone, were made the issues of this campaign by the platform adopted at Zanesville by the Ohio Democracy. On the day succeeding the Democratic state convention, Hon. John R. McLean, the nominee of that convention for governor reached Cincinnati. He was away from the excitement of a fierce conflict and had had time to read and consider the platform upon which he was to stand. He is a man of intelligence and experience. As the owner of a newspaper no man is better able than he to detect the trend of public sentiment. He saw at once the weakness of the structure which had been built for him. Thereupon he published in a newspaper what seemed to be an authorized interview. In this he said: "This, however, is a state campaign, and state issues must not be overlooked. No questions are of greater interest to the people of this state than those which effect the business administration of the state, county and municipal affairs. . . . They want a campaign on national issues alone. We want one on all. We especially want a full, free and frank discussion of state, county and municipal affairs of government." If this be true, why is it that there is not one word of condemnation in the Zanesville platform of the manner in which the business of the state of Ohio has been conducted during the last eight years? It is evident that within 24 hours Mr. McLean realized the danger lurking in the Zanesville declaration and sought anxiously to create something new upon which to stand.

#### Democratic Mismanagement.

We welcome an investigation of the manner in which the business of the state of Ohio has been conducted since January, 1892—first by William McKinley, and second by Governor Bushnell. When we at that time took possession of the state government there was found to be existing in state affairs the same trouble that existed in national affairs from March, 1893, until March, 1897. The Democracy in state affairs, as in national affairs, did not know how to do business. It could not, and did not raise money enough with which to pay the ordinary expenses of the state government. When Governor Campbell had been in office from the first Monday in January, 1890, until the 15th day of November, the state was left in this state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, from which ordinary expenses are paid, the small balance of \$71,998. During the year succeeding and ending on the 15th of November, 1891, there was a cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund of \$281,554. In order to secure this balance, however, drafts had been made upon county treasuries to the extent of \$185,000 for money which should have been used for expenditures during the next year, and also \$339,582 had been collected from the general government on account of taxes illegally levied upon citizens of Ohio and paid by them to the national treasury during the civil war. If it had not been for the overdraft and the lucky windfall from the government at Washington, there would have been, under two years of Democratic management, a deficit of more than \$240,000 in the general revenue fund of the state.

#### Substantial Republican Showing.

When the Republicans of Ohio, on the second Monday of January, 1892, again took possession of the affairs of Ohio and undertook the transaction of her business, they immediately set about devising ways and means with which to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government. This work has been admirably done by the administrations of Governors McKinley and Bushnell. Ample revenues have been raised with which to meet all expenses, and this, too, without increasing the rate of taxation for state purposes upon real and personal property. At the close of the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1898, the cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund was \$394,000.26, and all obligations had been paid.

When William McKinley was inaugurated as governor in January, 1892, the state debt of Ohio was \$2,291,665. Today it is \$1,001,665, and \$200,000 of that amount were issued to pay expenses incurred in the war with Spain. With continued Republican control in the state the last dollar of Ohio's debt as a state will be wiped out in 1903.

This is certainly a splendid showing from a business point of view. The highest praise that can be given to Governor Bushnell and his Republican administration is the fact that no Democratic convention, state or county, has uttered a word of censure against them for four years.

In this argument or presentation of the cause of the Republican party I have attempted to confine myself to plain facts as they existed in national and state affairs.

It is a clear and honorable record of duty faithfully performed, of work well done, of promises fulfilled. The Republican party comes with no extravagant pretensions and no delusive trickery with which to catch the thoughtless. It has been trusted by the people of Ohio and of the nation. It has

proved worthy of the confidence which the people reposed in it. Even the Democracy have been unable, with all their efforts at fault-finding, to impeach the character of Republican officials or pull down the structure of wise administration and general prosperity which they have reared.

I believe in the people of Ohio. I have confidence in their judgment. I am satisfied they will make no mistake in their verdict upon the great questions that are before them this year. I am proud and happy to leave the issue with them.

#### FORAKER ON TRUSTS.

Not Product of Tariff Combines Necessary to Compete in World's Markets and Keep Up Wages.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 23.—Senator J. B. Foraker delivered an address here at the emancipation celebration on the Butler county fair grounds. He said in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, soap houses and rags.

"That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other.

"The great majority of business combinations are legitimate and beneficial."

He declared Democrats as well as Republicans were in the trusts. He further said in part:

"By consolidation of capital, plants and management, expenses of various kinds are eliminated and it is made possible to continue the employment of our capital and the employment of our labor, and the development of our resources, and the multiplication of our wealth. By a resort to the economies that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany and the other countries of Europe.

"These consolidations mean loss of position and loss of employment to some classes and some individuals. So did the introduction of the sewing machine and other labor-saving devices that have been invented; but the fact remains that but for these consolidations thousands would lose occupations who are now employed in producing the surplus manufactures for which we find markets outside of our own country.

"We have come to a place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad, we must compete; to compete we must economize and to economize we must lower wages or combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and, therefore, we accept the alternative and combine."

He then made an argument in favor of expansion.

#### FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

An Official of Electrical Workers Testified Before Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—R. W. Sherman of Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, testified briefly before the industrial commission. He said that only about 2 per cent of the electrical workers (American) belonged to the organization. He favored government ownership of all lines and compulsory arbitration.

W. H. Allen of Brooklyn, who was one of the witnesses on the stand the day before, made a supplementary statement, in which he claimed that everything that was bad in this country was due to immigration. Witnesses to be examined today are E. B. Norris of Sodas, N. Y., master of the state grange, and T. F. Shafer of Pittsburg, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

#### An Oleo Case Decided.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The United States circuit court of appeals affirmed the action of the district court in the case of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler of Washington, dealers in oleomargarine, who were convicted of removing stamps from boxes containing oleo, contrary to an act of congress, which requires that commodity to be plainly labeled as such.

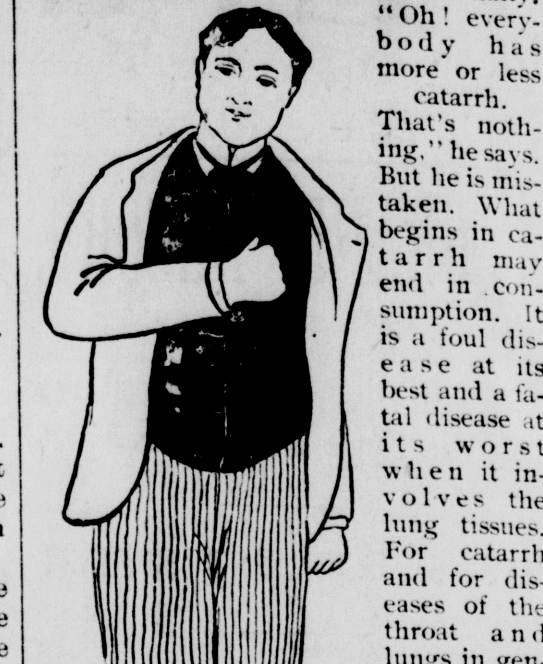
#### Jr. O. U. A. M. Retains Counsel.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—Congressman Olmsted of this city and Hon. J. G. Johnson of Philadelphia have been retained by the state council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, to handle their end of the controversy with the national council. A special session of the state council is likely to be held in the near future.

#### Jumped or Fell to Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Horace Chenery, wife of a wealthy resident of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., either jumped or fell from a fourth story window of the Hotel Majestic and was instantly killed.

The hearty looking man who thumps his chest and says he's sound as a dollar, does not take into consideration the catarrh which bothers him occasionally.



"Oh! everybody has more or less catarrh. That's nothing," he says. But he is mistaken. What begins in catarrh may end in consumption. It is a foul disease at its best and a fatal disease at its worst when it involves the lung tissues. For catarrh and for diseases of the throat and lungs in general the standard medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is recommended by physicians who have tested its efficacy and wondered at its cures. It not only destroys the disease, but it purifies the blood and strengthens the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition.

"For twelve years I was a sufferer from catarrh and was treated by one of the best physicians in the state of North Carolina, who said the trouble had reached my lungs," writes Mr. J. M. Patton, of Clotho, Transylvania Co., N. C. "I grew worse every day until I tried Dr. Pierce's medicine. Will say, one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cured me and to-day I am well and hearty and I will say further that my former physician, Dr. W. M. Lyday, recommends Dr. Pierce's medicine to me and to others. I am sure your medicines will cure any case of catarrh that exists. I recommend them to all."

A Gift. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered edition, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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**PENNYROYAL PILLS,**  
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#### Regulation of Corporations in Ohio.

"I contend that the state should go further and require these companies to make annual reports to be filed with and be inspected by some responsible officer. This report should show, among other things, how much of the capital stock has been paid, how the money is invested, what the assets are, the amount of liabilities, and the names of the stockholders. In fact, there should be such a record of every corporation, that the public may know at all times whether it is worthy of credit and confidence. Corporations have advantages which have been given to them by the state. In return for these benefits they should be willing that their transactions be an open book, so that we may know what they are and who they are. This much they owe the state. This much the state ought to require from them, because they are her creatures and she has given them her approval. If these regulations had existed in the past, our commonwealth would have been strewn with fewer corporate ruins and her people would not mourn the

loss of so many millions of dollars invested in worthless concerns, bearing the commission of the state to do business. Such regulations would be to the advantage of sound companies and a protection against irresponsible ones."

The suggestions I then made I would not now change in any particular except to require that before an Ohio corporation is authorized to do business, all its capital stock must be paid in money. I know of no reasons why similar regulations can not be made for foreign corporations before they can do business in this state. In this way many evils may be prevented. It is probable that other legislation may be necessary, but its character and extent, as I said before, can be safely left to the Republican party and her legislators.

#### State Affairs and State Issues.

Thus far I have confined myself to the discussion of questions national in character. I have done this because these questions, and these alone, were made the issues of this campaign by the platform adopted at Zanesville by the Ohio Democracy. On the day succeeding the Democratic state convention, Hon. John R. McLean, the nominee of that convention for governor reached Cincinnati. He was away from the excitement of a fierce conflict and had had time to read and consider the platform upon which he was to stand. He is a man of intelligence and experience. As the owner of a newspaper no man is better able than he to detect the trend of public sentiment. He saw at once the weakness of the structure which had been built for him. Thereupon he published in a newspaper what seemed to be an authorized interview. In this he said: "This, however, is a state campaign, and state issues must not be overlooked. No questions are of greater interest to the people of this state than those which effect the business administration of the state, county and municipal affairs. . . . They want a campaign on national issues alone. We want one on all. We especially want a full, free and frank discussion of state, county and municipal affairs of government." If this be true, why is it that there is not one word of condemnation in the Zanesville platform of the manner in which the business of the state of Ohio has been conducted during the last eight years? It is evident that within 24 hours Mr. McLean realized the danger lurking in the Zanesville declaration and sought anxiously to create something new upon which to stand.

#### Democratic Mismanagement.

We welcome an investigation of the manner in which the business of the state of Ohio has been conducted since January, 1892—first by William McKinley, and second by Governor Bushnell. When we at that time took possession of the state government there was found to be existing in state affairs the same trouble that existed in national affairs from March, 1893, until March, 1897. The Democracy in state affairs, as in national affairs, did not know how to do business. It could not, and did not raise money enough with which to pay the ordinary expenses of the state government. When Governor Campbell had been in office from the first Monday in January, 1890, until the 15th day of November, there was left in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, from which ordinary expenses are paid, the small balance of \$71,908. During the year succeeding and ending on the 15th of November, 1891, there was a cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund of \$281,554. In order to secure this balance, however, drafts had been made upon county treasuries to the extent of \$185,000 for money which should have been used for expenditures during the next year, and also \$339,582 had been collected from the general government on account of taxes illegally levied upon citizens of Ohio and paid by them to the national treasury during the civil war. If it had not been for the overdraft and the lucky windfall from the government at Washington, there would have been, under two years of Democratic management, a deficit of more than \$240,000 in the general revenue fund of the state.

#### Substantial Republican Showing.

When the Republicans of Ohio, on the second Monday of January, 1892, again took possession of the affairs of Ohio and undertook the transaction of her business, they immediately set about devising ways and means with which to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government. This work has been admirably done by the administrations of Governors McKinley and Bushnell. Ample revenues have been raised with which to meet all expenses, and this, too, without increasing the rate of taxation for state purposes upon real and personal property. At the close of the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1898, the cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund was \$394,000.26, and all obligations had been paid.

When William McKinley was inaugurated as governor in January, 1892, the state debt of Ohio was \$2,291,665. Today it is \$1,601,665, and \$200,000 of that amount were issued to pay expenses incurred in the war with Spain. With continued Republican control in the state the last dollar of Ohio's debt as a state will be wiped out in 1903.

This is certainly a splendid showing from a business point of view. The highest praise that can be given to Governor Bushnell and his Republican administration is the fact that no Democratic convention, state or county, has uttered a word of censure against them for four years.

In this argument or presentation of the cause of the Republican party I have attempted to confine myself to plain facts as they existed in national and state affairs.

It is a clear and honorable record of duty faithfully performed, of work well done, of promises fulfilled. The Republican party comes with no extravagant pretensions and no delusive trickery with which to catch the thoughtless. It has been trusted by the people of Ohio and of the nation. It has

proved worthy of the confidence which the people reposed in it. Even the Democracy have been unable, with all their efforts at fault-finding, to impeach the character of Republican officials or pull down the structure of wise administration and general prosperity which they have reared.

I believe in the people of Ohio. I have confidence in their judgment. I am satisfied they will make no mistake in their verdict upon the great questions that are before them this year. I am proud and happy to leave the issue with them.

#### FORAKER ON TRUSTS.

Not Product of Tariff Combines Necessary to Complete U. World's Markets and Keep Up Wages.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 23.—Senator J. B. Foraker delivered an address here at the emancipation celebration on the Butler county fair grounds. He said in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, soap houses and tags.

"That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other.

"The great majority of business combinations are legitimate and beneficial," he declared Democrats as well as Republicans were in the trusts. He further said in part:

"By consolidation of capital, plants and management, expenses of various kinds are eliminated and it is made possible to continue the employment of our capital and the employment of our labor, and the development of our resources, and the multiplication of our wealth. By a resort to the economies that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany and the other countries of Europe.

"These consolidations mean loss of position and loss of employment to some classes and some individuals. So did the introduction of the sewing machine and other labor-saving devices that have been invented; but the fact remains that but for these consolidations thousands would lose occupations who are now employed in producing the surplus manufactures for which we find markets outside of our own country.

"We have come to a place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad, we must compete; to compete we must economize and to economize we must lower wages or combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and, therefore, we accept the alternative and combine."

He then made an argument in favor of expansion.

#### FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

An Official of Electrical Workers Testified Before Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—R. W. Sherman of Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, testified briefly before the industrial commission. He said that only about 2 per cent of the electrical workers (union) belonged to the organization. He favored government ownership of rail lines and compulsory arbitration.

W. H. Allen of Brooklyn, who was one of the witnesses on the stand the day before, made a supplementary statement, in which he claimed that everything that was bad in this country was due to immigration. Witnesses to be examined today are E. B. Norris of Sodus, N. Y., master of the state grange, and T. F. Shafer of Pittsburg, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

#### An Oleo Case Decided.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The United States circuit court of appeals affirmed the action of the district court in the case of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler of Washington, dealers in oleomargarine, who were convicted of removing stamps from boxes containing oleo, contrary to an act of congress, which requires that commodity to be plainly labeled as such.

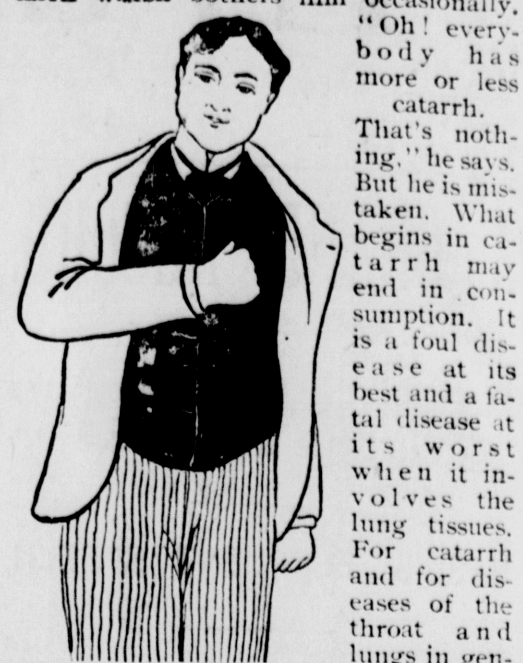
#### Dr. O. U. A. M. Retains Counsel.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—Congressman Olmsted of this city and Hon. J. G. Johnson of Philadelphia have been retained by the state council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, to handle their end of the controversy with the national council. A special session of the state council is likely to be held in the near future.

#### Jumped or Fell to Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Horace Chenery, wife of a wealthy resident of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., either jumped or fell from a fourth story window of the Hotel Majestic and was instantly killed.

The hearty looking man who thumps his chest and says he's sound as a dollar, does not take into consideration the catarrh which bothers him occasionally.



"Oh! every body has more or less catarrh. That's nothing," he says. But he is mistaken. What begins in catarrh may end in consumption. It is a foul disease at its best and a fatal disease at its worst when it involves the lung tissues. For catarrh and for diseases of the throat and lungs in general the standard medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is recommended by physicians who have tested its efficacy and wondered at its cures. It not only destroys the disease, but it purifies the blood and strengthens the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition.

For twelve years I was a sufferer from catarrh and was treated by one of the best physicians in the state of North Carolina, who said the trouble had reached my lungs," writes Mr. J. M. Patton, of Clotho, Transylvania Co., N. C. "I grew worse every day until I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cured me and to-day I am well and hearty and I will say further that my former physician, Dr. W. M. Lyday, recommends Dr. Pierce's medicine to me and to others. I am sure your medicines will cure any case of catarrh that exists. I recommend them to all."

A Gift. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered edition, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



#### EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S

#### PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

## RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the

Celebrated Air Cushion

Rubber Stamp.

## THE NEWS REVIEW

DEWEY RECEPTION EXCURSIONS.

Low Fares to New York and Washington via Pennsylvania Lines.

For the Admiral Dewey receptions at New York Sept. 29 and 30, and at Washington Oct. 2, special excursion tickets of the open form which does not require signature will be sold from principal stations on the Pennsylvania lines.

New York excursion tickets will be sold Sept. 26, 27 and 28, and will be good to return leaving New York or Washington not later than Oct. 4. They will be honored returning within their limit either via direct line or via Washington.

Washington excursion tickets will be sold Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, and will be good to return leaving Washington not later than Oct. 6.

For tickets, information about rates, time of through trains and other details, apply to nearest ticket agent of Pennsylvania lines.

#### Sign Cards.

The following cards can be had at the News Review at 5c each:

For sale.

For rent.

Furnished room for rent.

Furnished rooms for rent.

Do not spit on the floor.

Do not spit on the carpet.

Sewing.

Dressmaking.

Boarding.

Terms strictly cash.

They are neatly printed on cardboard, and are readable at great distance.



## SOUTH SIDE.

### FOR THE FURNACES

Their Foundations Will Be Commenced Next Week.

#### PLANS FOR OFFICE COMPLETED

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John Shrader was in Pittsburg today on business.

Professor Weaver, of Liverpool, made a visit to the schools yesterday.

A small child of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. D. Mercer is very ill at the home of her parents.

#### CLOSE OF THE SYNOD.

The U. P. Session at Cadiz Has Completed Its Work.

CADIZ, Sept. 22.—The Ohio synod of Presbyterian churches closed a three days' session at Cadiz last night. Rev. M. B. Patterson, of Stenbenville presbytery, was elected moderator for next year. They decided to meet next year in the district covered by Mansfield presbytery. Rev. Dr. Gilchrist, the new general secretary for home missions, made an address.

## REOPENING SERVICES.

A Special Program Will Be Rendered at the M. P. Church.

The Methodist Protestant church will be reopened tomorrow, the extensive repairs having been completed. The program is as follows:

Sermons by the pastor, morning and evening.

Morning Service, 11 O'Clock.

Organ voluntary—The Flight.....

.....Battamann

Miss Burford.

Gloria.

Invocation.

Hymn—I Love Thy Kingdom.

Scripture lesson.

Prayer.

Anthem—Peace be Within Thy Walls

.....Ashford

Hymn—Hail to the Sabbath Day.

Announcements.

Collection.

Offertory.....Rubenstein

Solo—Jerusalem.....Parker

W. M. A. Curfman.

Sermon.

Onward and Upward.....Male quartet

Hymn—Glorious Things of Thee Are

Spoken.

Benediction.

Evening Service, 7:30 O'Clock.

Organ Voluntary.....Mendelssohn

Miss Burford.

Hymn.

Prayer.

Anthem—I Will Praise Thee, O Lord,

.....J. P. Vance

By Choir.

Hymn.

Announcements.

Solo—Abide With Me.....Liddle

Mrs. Dawson.

Sermon.

Prayer.

Duet—Rock of Ages.....Dibble

Mrs. C. Risinger, W. M. A. Curfman.

Hymn.

Benediction.

## FOOTBALL.

A Twin City Rugby Team Will Be Organized Monday Evening.

About \$75 has been secured to support a twin city football team, and a meeting will be held Monday evening at city hall. The players from this city are: Walsh, Little, Stoffell, Humble, McCarran. The Wellsville men are Curtis, Bremene, Rayl, Snediker, Booth, Smith Stewart, Cheattle, Brockett, Burchard, Aughenbaugh.

A good eleven can be secured from the above list of players.

The printers and clerks ball game didn't come off yesterday for the reason that all the players did not show up.

The Wellsville and Entre Nous football teams will play football Tuesday afternoon at Columbian park. The lineup:

Twin City—Stoffell, c.; Dalton, l. g.; Noble, l. g.; Russell, r. t.; Bremene, l. t.; Duck, r. e.; Hough, l. e.; Morris, q.; Cope, r. h.; Daugherty, l. h.; Curtis, f. b.

Entre Nous—Nagle, c.; Orr, r. g.; Oschman, l. g.; Bloor, r. t.; Johnson, l. t.; Sinclair, r. e.; Little, l. e.; Louthan, q.; Dawson, r. h.; Hawkins, l. h.; Sutton, f. Subs. Gardner, Stapleton, Robertson.

#### At the Grand.

Himmelein's Ideals will close a most successful week at the Grand tonight with "The Census Taker." "Fanchon, the Cricket," was given at today's matinee.

"Little Trixie," a comedy drama with May Smith Robbins, the soubrette star, in the title role, will be seen at the Grand Tuesday night. The play has many bright lines and some catchy music, and in it are introduced a score of specialty numbers.

A big parade will be made in this city on next Wednesday, Sept. 27, to announce the coming of the "Uncle Seth Haskins" company at the Grand. Mr. Hodgkins, the author, assumes the leading role.

#### To Name a Candidate.

The Union Reform party of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana counties will hold a mass convention at the assembly room, Canton, on Saturday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for common pleas judge.

## THE EAST END

### THE HOUSE WAS DARK

And the Club Failed to Appear In East End.

#### READY TO WEIGH THE MAIL

Scales Have Been Placed In the Postoffice Martin Elliott Attended a Veterans' Reunion in Pittsburg—Personals—News of East End and Vicinity.

There was to be an entertainment at the Second M. E. church Thursday night and many residents made special arrangements to attend. Some went to the church expecting to hear a colored quartet sing a few southern songs but upon their arrival at the church they found it in darkness and the doors closed. They made inquiry about the proposed event and found the colored people had borrowed a few dollars from some of their brethren in the city and departed for other fields of labor. Why they failed to keep their engagement is a question that may be settled at some future time.

#### A REUNION.

Veterans Talk of Old Times at Their Reunion in Pittsburg.

Martin W. Elliott and wife were in Pittsburg attending the reunion of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was held yesterday. Mr. Elliott served during the war in this regiment. He returned to the city last night, and said the reunion was one of the best he had ever attended.

#### AT RALSTON'S CROSSING.

Twenty Men Working on the Railroad at That Place.

Not less than 20 laborers have been working for the past two days on the railroad in the vicinity of Ralston's crossing and bridge 111. Old rails have been taken up and new ones put down in their place. The roadbed is being improved and when the work is completed the road at this place will be in the best of condition.

#### SECURED SCALES.

Arrangements Completed For Weighing Mail at the Postoffice.

Postmaster Baird has completed arrangements for the weighing of all mail that will be dispatched from the East End office after October 3. The scales are now in position.

#### Personal.

Rev. J. R. Greene, of Pennsylvania avenue, who has been attending synod at Cadiz, has returned to his home.

Mrs. Hoskins and daughter, of Martin's Ferry, are visiting relatives in East End. They will remain here for several days.

#### For Winter Work.

The Senior Mechanics held an interesting meeting in their rooms on Mulberry street last evening. Many matters pertaining to work to be done during the winter were talked of.

#### Another Physician.

A physician who is at present residing in a town down the river will soon move to East End. This will increase the number of physicians in this part of the city to four.

#### Ill With Diphtheria.

Sanitary Officer Burgess yesterday quarantined the home of Mailcarrier McCloskey, corner Peach Tree and Mulberry alleys. His daughter is ill with diphtheria.

#### Going to Beaver.

A number of people are making arrangements to attend the Beaver fair next week. One party of 20 persons is being formed to go up on Wednesday.

#### Arrangements Completed.

Arrangements for Rally Day services

at the Second U. P. church and Second Presbyterian church tomorrow morning have been completed. The churches will be tastefully decorated and large audiences are expected at each service.

## CHURCH CHIMES.

Subjects of Sermons at the Services to Be Held Tomorrow.

Second Presbyterian church, Rev. N. M. Crowe, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; gospel service every Wednesday evening.

Morning subject: "The Way of Life." Evening subject: "The Presence of Christ." At 10 a. m., rallying day exercises will be held by the Sunday school. A splendid musical program has been prepared and there will be responsive reading. Parents and children are all urged to be present.

Methodist Protestant church, Rev. W. H. Gladden, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior meeting, 3:30 p. m.; Endeavor meeting, 6:45 p. m.

Preaching morning and evening by the new pastor.

First M. E. church Dr. Clark Crawford, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; class meeting 12:15, 2 and 6:15 p. m.; junior league 4 p. m.; senior league 6:15 p. m., Gardendale Sunday school 3 p. m.

Morning subject: "A Crown of Glory." Evening subject: "Our Need of a Personal Pentecost." The morning service will be specially for elderly people and in the evening for young people.

Second U. P. church, Rev. J. R. Greene, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:15 p. m.

In the morning there will be a Sabbath school rally and the pastor will deliver a special address to the Sabbath school. Rev. F. S. McBride, of Scroggsfield, will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Edwin Weary, rector—11 a. m., service and sermon; 7:30 p. m., choral evensong and sermon by the pastor; holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; rector's Bible class, 9:45 a. m.; services for baptisms, 2:30 p. m.

Morning subject: "Hereditary Dispositions;" evening subject: "The Mystery and Order of Growth In the Kingdom of God."

Monday, 7:30 p. m.—Meeting of congregation. Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.—Choir rehearsal. Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Harvest Home festival, sermon by Rev. Dr. F. E. Lloyd, M. D. Friday, 8 p. m.—Evensong and sermon, Confirmation class. Saturday, 2:30 p. m.—Juvenile workers.

First Baptist church—Sunday school will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Hill's hall and it is expected a large number will be present. Tuesday evening regular meeting will be held at the home of Miss Robinson, 168 Market street.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. J. G. Reinartz, pastor—Divine services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

The morning sermon will be in German and the evening in English. All are cordially invited to attend.

Christian church, Rev. Walter Mansell, pastor—Preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 8 p. m., Bible school 9:30 a. m., Endeavor 7 p. m., Junior Endeavor 4 p. m., Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

On Sunday, Oct. 1, evening service will be changed to 7:30 o'clock.

First U. P. church, Rev. J. C. Taggart, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; young people's meeting 6 p. m.

Morning subject: "The Church's Complaint and Prayer." Evening subject: "Delight In God."

Chester chapel—Rev. F. S. McBride, of Scroggsfield, will preach in the afternoon.

First Presbyterian church, Dr. John

Lloyd Lee, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Endeavor society, 6:15 p. m.

Morning Subject: "Our Shepherd and What he Does;" evening subject: "Cure For Care, or How to Keep Young;" song service with new song card. "When God the Way of Life Would Teach," "Speed Away," "Trust and Obey" and other songs will be sung. All are invited.

#### Beaver County Fair Excursions.

Sept. 27, 28 and 29, low rate, non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Beaver, Pa., via Pennsylvania lines, for the County Fair, where visitors may see many new, novel and attractive exhibits. Excursion tickets will be good returning until Saturday, Sept. 30.

#### WANTED

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; good wages. Apply at News Review.

WANTED—Men and women, good address to travel and appoint agents; salary \$75 month, expenses; rapid advancement. Unusually brilliant opportunity. Address with reference, Butler & Alger, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Capitalists desiring to make a profitable investment on coal land, nicely situated, address Miss Georgie Kelly, Ruthven, Jefferson Co., Ohio.

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One lot, 40x100, at a bargain, for cash, in the sum of \$275.00. Address "C. C.," News Review office.

#### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, with bath and all modern conveniences. The situation is a very desirable one. Call at once at 177 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—Finely furnished room. Best location in the city. Inquire at 351 Lincoln avenue

## The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O

President—DAVID BOYCE.  
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.  
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.  
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON  
J. M. KELLY, O. O. VODREY.  
B. O. SIMMS, JNO. O. THOMPSON  
JAS. N. VODREY

Capital, - - - \$100,000  
Surplus, - - - 50,000

#### General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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### Carriages.

Cushion Tired.

For weddings, parties, or all calling parties, day or night.

**J. D. WEST,**  
176 Sixth Avenue. Phone 38.  
Residence 136--Ring 6.

Undertaking in all its departments  
Prompt service of carriages for funerals.

### JACK ROWE'S

### BOSS UNION BREAD.

Watch for the label on each and every loaf. No better bread made.

160 Washington St. Phone 161-3.

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### S. J. MARTIN,

### RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

### CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.



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## SOUTH SIDE.

### FOR THE FURNACES

Their Foundations Will Be Commenced Next Week.

#### PLANS FOR OFFICE COMPLETED

A Shortage of Men at the Mill Causes Slow Progress to be Made—Sheriff Wilkins Will be After Taxes Soon—News of Chester and Grant District.

The mill company on Monday will commence the building of the foundation for the furnaces. The iron work for the furnaces arrived in the lower freight yards last night and this morning it was taken to the mill. The foundation for the pump house has been started and that for the water tank has been completed.

The plans for the new office building are now being prepared and will be completed by Monday noon. Work on the foundation of this building will be commenced next week. The new building will be composed of five rooms, divided for the use of the president, secretary, general office and directors' room.

There is a shortage of men at the mill at the present time, and at least 20 additional men could be given employment.

#### HE WANTS MONEY.

The Sheriff Does All Tax Collecting in Hancock County.

Sheriff A. F. Wilkins has sent a schedule of dates to all postmasters in Hancock on which is specified the time and place where he will be ready to receive taxes due the county and state. The trip through the county will require about 20 days and the first stop will be at Chester on October 2.

#### A New Official.

Samuel Murray has been appointed overseer of the poor for Clay district, a vacancy having been caused by the death of George W. Newman. The term expires December 31, this year.

#### Wants to be a Lawyer.

James Orr, of Congo, left this morning for Cleveland, where he goes to complete his law studies. He will graduate next spring.

#### SOUTHSIDE NEWS.

Interesting News Notes About People and Things Across the Ohio.

John A. Moore has the contract for building a barn for George L. Baxter, of Congo.

John F. Spivey will move to Chester next week.

Col. William Parker is still in a critical condition. He is too ill to be taken to the soldiers' home.—Cumberland Courier.

Miss Baldwin will preach her farewell sermon in the Free Methodist church tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Rev. Gillis spent yesterday in Chester calling on friends, and this morning left for Xenia, where he will enter a theological seminary.

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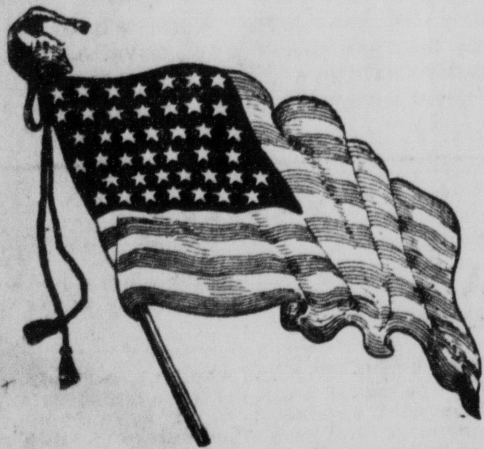
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Three Months.....1 25  
By the Week.....10

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FOR PRESIDENT--Second Term.  
**WM. M'KINLEY,**  
of Ohio.

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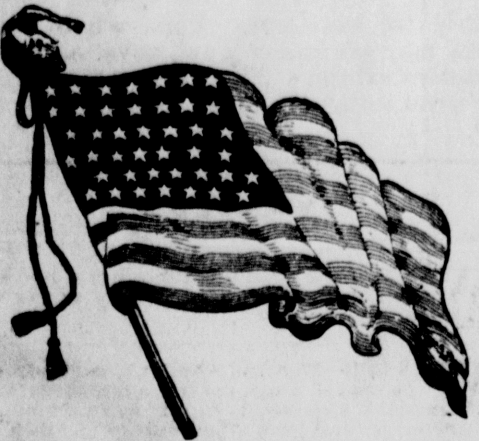
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The NEWS REVIEW always contains all the news.

## We Sell Lots

in the New Addition of the East Liverpool Land Co., located on Thompson Hill. Graded and paved streets, water and gas.

Lots are sold with these improvements:  
See us for terms and prices.  
4 room one story frame house, lot 40x100, on Jethro street, near Fisher's store. Price \$1,550.  
6 room frame house, lot 30x164, in Brookes' and Purinton's addition, East End. Price \$1,350.  
4 room cottage, lot 40x100, Pennsylvania avenue, E. E. Price \$800.  
5 room frame house, lot 40x120; stable in rear; Spring street. Price \$1,650.  
5 room frame house, lot 35x154, Trentvale street. Price \$850.  
4 room, 2 story frame house, lot 45x85, Avondale street. Price \$750.  
6 room house and a 4 room house, on full size lot on Grant street. Price \$2,500.  
These and many others for sale. Consult us before buying.

THE  
HILL REAL ESTATE CO.,  
105 Sixth Street.

# SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS



## Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner

For Over 14 Years

these highly meritorious preparations have stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

Ask your druggist about it.

## HIGH SCHOOL LECTURE COURSE

All the Arrangements Have Now Been Completed

FOR THE SECOND ANNUAL SERIES

It Will Be Even Better Than the Exceptional Course of Last Year and Will Cost \$100 More--All the Favorites Will Return and Several New Features Will Be Added.

All arrangements have been completed for the second annual high school lecture course, the first number of which will occur on Oct. 26.

The course last year was a very popular one and it was a subject of general comment how so excellent a course could be furnished at so low a price, but the committee having in charge the arrangements have determined that even more shall be offered patrons of the course this year than was given in the first course. The talent secured for the season of 1899 1900 will cost about one hundred dollars more than did the numbers in the previous course, and it includes the following:

John Temple Graves is a genuine Southerner and pronounced by those who have heard him the most eloquent orator of the South. He will be followed by Hon. George R. Wendling, whose lecture, "The Man of Galilee," has made him famous. The Great South African company, a company of colored boys who appeared at Chautauqua this year and won such remarkable success, have been secured for a concert in early December. Among impersonators there is none more popular than Elias Day, and by good fortune it was possible to secure him for a November date. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, who has recently become so prominent on the lecture platform, has been secured for the last number before the holidays.

On Jan. 4, the Oberlin Glee club, a company of 20 musicians, are booked. They are one of the most popular of college glee clubs and never fail to give a good entertainment. Frank B. Pearson, who has traveled very extensively and who is an eloquent and entertaining talker, will lecture in early February and will be followed by the celebrated Alexander Black with his picture plays. The Hon. C. O. Miller, ex-state school commissioner, comes as the last lecturer. Many will remember him as the gentleman who so ably addressed the high school at commencement exercises two years ago in this city.

# WALL PAPER!

Big Bargains---Big Bargains.  
Mason's 1 Qt. Jars 37c per Doz.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE AT ONCE.  
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY AT

ZEB KINSEY'S  
In the Diamond.

## WINE OF CARDUI

### HEALTHY OLD AGE.

LARUE, BENTON CO. ARK., Aug. 4.  
I am 49 years old and have been suffering with Change of Life. I had flooding spells so bad that none thought I could live. My husband got me Wine of Cardui and it saved my life. I am like another person since taking it.

MRS. E. B. TOWNSEND.

Wine of Cardui



It is the devout wish of nearly all people to live to a ripe old age. None of us want to die young. This universal desire can be realized if care be taken of the health in early and middle life. A little precaution then will add many years to our existence. Death can be kept away a long time. Happy, healthy old age will be the lot of the woman who promptly corrects the ailments which afflict her sex. In youth, Wine of Cardui will take the female child safely over the dividing line between girlhood and womanhood. As a wife she needs it to help her through the trials of pregnancy and childbirth with as little discomfort as possible. At the Change of Life it will help her over the dangerous place that appears in her pathway between 40 and 50. Then will come many years of truly blissful existence. She will grow old slowly and gracefully. To the last she will preserve that charm and beauty which are always characteristic of perfectly healthy grandmothers. It is for women alone to decide whether they will be healthy or sick. The remedy for their sickness is close at hand.

LARGE BOTTLES OF WINE OF CARDUI  
SOLD FOR \$1.00 BY DRUGGISTS.

## WINE OF CARDUI



Fifty Cents Per Box  
TRADE MARK  
Palm Tablets

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.  
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palm Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, 50c a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), \$5.00. Sent anywhere.

For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

The course will close on March 30 with the Smith Sisters. They were so very popular in the course last year that it was thought best to secure them for this year's course. The readings by Miss Smith were generally conceded to be the best ever given in this city.

Subscriptions for tickets will be taken during the next few days.

## PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Street Sweeper Drives Over a Torpedo and Driver Bryan Is Hurt.

Fireman Thomas Bryan was seriously injured on the head this morning while driving the street sweeper.

At the corner of Third and Market street the sweeper ran over a railroad torpedo, exploding it. A piece of the metal struck Bryan on the right temple, inflicting a deep cut. Doctor Hobbs was summoned and extracted the metal. The injury is not serious.

Get your dress overcoat made at Fred Laufenberger's. Fit, material and workmanship unequalled. Latest styles. Prices reasonable.

Big sale in clothing at  
JOSEPH BROS.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Ex-United States Senator White Ill.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Ex Senator White is lying dangerously ill at the Palace hotel. He suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs.

## EVENTS IN BRIEFS.

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania urged ex-Judge Paxson's appointment to vacancy on interstate commerce commission.

There is a rumor of a \$57,000,000 bridge construction combine. Plants at Pittsburg, Bellefontaine, O., and Youngstown, O., are mentioned as being interested.

At Chattanooga Julia Morrison, leading woman of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" Comedy company, shot and killed Frank Leide, stage manager and leading man of the company.



WANTED--Men and women, good address to travel and appoint agents; salary \$75 month, expenses; rapid advancement. Unusually brilliant opportunity. Address, with reference, Butler & Alger, New Haven, Conn.



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Lizzie Wells, of the gloss wareroom at the Diamond has gone to the Cartwright pottery. Miss Emeline Newbrook, of England, has assumed the management of this department.

John Owens, of the Murphy pottery, in a letter received today from his wife who is now in England, states that she will sail for New York on October 7.

Samuel Morley, of the Sebring pottery, passed the cigars around today in honor of a son who came to his home in Wellsville last evening.

Miss Mary Barton, of the Sebring pottery, will leave this evening for a week's stay with friends in Beaver.

Osborn DeArmond has resigned his position as presser at McNicol's and left this morning for Dillonville, where he has taken a position in a general store.

The employees of the United States and Smith & McNicol potteries had a ball game yesterday at Wellsville and it resulted in a tie, the score being 10 to 10. The employees of the United States pottery batted Patterson, the crack pitcher of the Wellsville team, all over the lot.

The feature of the game was the hitting of Purinton and Hall.

McNicol's yesterday sent cars to Nashville, Tenn., and San Francisco.

The decorating department at the Steubenville pottery is now in charge of Bently Jones, late of the Warwick pottery, and eight new dinner patterns will soon be placed on the market. The decorating department will soon be enlarged by the erection of a three story brick building. They are also getting out a new toilet shape and report business as very brisk.

Melvin Flowers, of the Ohio Valley company's grinding department, Steubenville, took unto himself a better half in the person of Mrs. Mary Wilson, of that city, on Sunday last and is now receiving the glad and sunny smiles from his fellow workers.—Commoner and Glass Worker.

The Wallace & Chetwynd pottery yesterday sent 72 crates of ware to Chicago.

Saggarmaker John Downard, at the new Sebring pottery, has made enough saggars to fill two kilns.

It is expected clay will be made at Sebring's new pottery next month.

Special plates, cups and saucers, mugs, chocolates, vases, and all kinds of decorated small articles are in good demand. Fine and medium grade china and porcelain goods are having a very good demand, while the trade in novelties was never better.

The sanitary pressers of Trenton are contemplating affiliating themselves with the Brotherhood.

C. J. Blumensteil, of Cincinnati, has accepted a position at the East Liverpool pottery.

### PERSONAL NEWS.

Paragraphs About People Com-  
ing and Going and Those  
Who Are Sick.

--Mrs. Shumaker is visiting relatives in Beaver.

--C. Bright and wife spent the day in Pittsburgh.

--T. C. Smith and son spent the day in Cumberland.

--Mrs. Edna Martin is seriously ill at her home on Railroad street.

--Miss Nina Lee, of Fifth street, was a Pittsburgh visitor today.

--Miss Ella Beardmore left at noon for a visit with relatives in Homestead.

--Harry Watkins left for Cambridge Springs today, where he will visit his wife.

--Mr. and Mrs. Van Faulk, of Walnut street, are spending several days in Cleveland.

--Thomas Russell, an aged resident of Sixth street, is very ill, suffering from paralysis.

--Mrs. Joseph Smith and children and Mrs. M. E. Golding spent the day in Beaver Falls.

--Howard Todd has returned to Maple Grove after an extended visit to Liverpool friends.

--Mrs. J. H. Brookes and daughter, Dorothy, and Mrs. A. S. Martin have returned from a trip to Philadelphia, New York and Atlantic City.

--Mrs. Mary Bowland and daughter, of Chicago, who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. James Murray, of Jethro, for several weeks, returned to her home this morning.

Your fall or winter suit should be made at Fred Laufenberg's. Perfect fitting garments guaranteed. Workmanship the very best. Materials superb. Always up-to-date in styles. Prices reasonable.

## WITHDREW HIS PRICES

Board of Education Meets With  
a Surprise.

### TRUST IN SCHOOL FURNITURE

Causes the Board to Go Slow In Placing  
an Order--An Informal Meeting Held  
Last Night, at Which Quotations Were  
Received.

Geo. C. Murphy was the only member absent at the meeting of the board of education held last night to hear quotations on about 350 school desks.

Mr. Baskin, of Cleveland, representing the American School Furniture company, after showing his sample, gave the board prices which were withdrawn this morning. As the seats will not be ordered until the next regular meeting Baskin feared an advance might, occur before the order was placed.

W. H. Beebout, representing the E. W. Rowles company, also made a quotation but he did not know if his house was in the trust.

The board needs but 20 seats at present but before the first of the year several hundred will be ordered for the several buildings, including the new East End building.

Monument to Seymour Unveiled.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A bronze bust of the late Governor Horatio Seymour, presented to the Oneida Historical society by Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha, was unveiled with appropriate exercises in this city. Governor Roosevelt was one of the speakers.

### Amusements.

**NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**  
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

**SOLID WEEK**  
SATURDAY MATINEE.  
Commencing Monday, Sep. 18.

First engagement in this city of John A. Hummel's big comedy company, "The Ideals," including Howson's 20th century band and orchestra, presenting a repertoire of metropolitan productions. Superb scenic and mechanical effects.

—TONIGHT:—

**THE CENSUS TAKER.**  
Positively the first time at popular prices.  
**10, 20 and 30 Cents.**  
Seats on sale at Reed's Drug Store.

**NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**  
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.  
September 26th.

**A Whirlwind of Fun and Music.**

The Peerless Irish Comedienne,

**MAY SMITH ROBBINS,**  
Supported by a Superb Company of Comedians and Subrettes, in the Musical Comedy.

**"LITTLE TRIXIE"**  
Under the management of  
Fred Robbins.

Bright music, pretty girls and graceful dancers. If you want to enjoy a good laugh, wait and see Little Trixie.  
Prices, - - 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

**NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**  
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.  
September 27th.

**Bert Hodgkins & Arthur Kerns**

In the Rural Sensational Comedy Drama.

**Uncle Seth Haskins,**

Positively the Strongest Yankee Comedy of the Age.

**SEE THE REALISTIC EXPLOSION**  
THE BEAUTIFUL SUNRISE  
THE SAWMILL IN OPERATION.

**Two Bands. Superb Orchestra.**

New Songs, New Dances, New Specialties.  
Watch For the Novel Street Parade.

**SPECIAL LOW PRICES. 25, 35 and 50c.**  
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## CLOSE OF CONVENTION

County Christian Endeavorers Complete Business.

### OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR THE YEAR

Interesting Session Last Evening--The Next Meeting to Be Held at Columbiana In 1900--Instructive Addresses Delivered to the Delegates.

The Endeavor convention closed last evening at the First Presbyterian church, and the various sessions will prove of lasting benefit to the societies in this city and in the county.

The services yesterday afternoon opened with a prayer and praise service, led by Miss Carrie Adams, of Lisbon.

The committees were not ready to report and

Rev. C. L. V. McKee, of Wellsville, talked upon the subject, "Christian Endeavor as a Local Society and World Wide Movement." He spoke of the fact that the Endeavor societies were extending to all parts of the globe and doing much good. He also said the local societies were doing much good to the communities in which they were located.

Dr. Wm. Moore, of Lisbon, delivered a very interesting and instructive address upon the "Place of Tenth Legion in the World Wide Movement." He dealt with the question of giving one-tenth to the Lord and made an earnest appeal that all would strive to do it.

Rev. L. F. Lavery, of Wellsville, spoke of "What the Consecrated Service Should be to the Individual." He said the consecration service was the crowning meeting of the Christian Endeavor society and members should prepare themselves for the service and take a little time in thinking.

Rev. M. W. Simpson conducted the conference and gave the delegates many thoughts along "New Views For Lookout Committee," "Novel Socials For Social Committee," and "Best Things For Missionary Committees."

R. A. Elder delivered an address upon "Quiet Meditation and Prayer," and then the business session opened.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

With Two Exceptions, the Old Officers Were Re-Elected.

The nominating committee reported that they had selected the following officers: President, Rev. R. E. Porter, of Columbiana; recording secretary, Miss Lyda Rankin, East Liverpool; corresponding secretary, Miss Maude L. Piero, Lisbon; treasurer, Harry Russell, Wellsville; junior superintendents, Mrs. A. D. Collins, Leetonia, Miss Minnie Crofts, West Point; superintendent missionary work, Miss Ida Curry, Salem. The report of the committee was accepted and President Porter made a neat speech accepting the office.

Columbiana the Place. The committee on the place of meeting in their report said they had two places to select from and had decided to accept the invitation of Columbiana and the next county convention would be held there.

The Treasurer's Report. The treasurer reported that at the close of the last convention he had \$8, and during the year had received \$20, making a total of \$28. During the year he has expended \$15 25, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$12.75.

The Question Box. Was conducted by Rev. J. P. Anderson, of Lisbon, and he answered several interesting questions. The next thing on the program was the

Junior Session and the juniors filed into the auditorium and occupied the first three rows of seats. "The Junior Work," by Mrs. A. D. Collins; "Some Ways of Conducting

a Junior Society," by Marv E. Imbrie, and "The Importance of the Junior Society," by Estella Jacque were very interesting addresses. The Junior rally was conducted by Miss Lyda Rankin and the afternoon session closed with open parliament.

### AN INTERESTING EVENING SESSION.

There Was a Very Large Audience at the Closing Meeting.

The auditorium of the church was picked when President Porter called the meeting to order, and the congregation sang, "Faith is the Victory" and "Loyalty to Christ." The Twenty-third Psalm was repeated in concert and then Rev. Lavery led in prayer.

The choir sang an anthem and Doctor Wilson, a professor in the Allegheny seminary was introduced. He took for his subject "The Definite Plan For Studying the Bible" and said: "Old and young all ask how can I best study the Bible. The answer is in the first place have a Bible of your own that has clear attractive print. The devil has a finger in the issue of the small print Bibles. That kind of Bibles repel rather than attract. The next thing to have is a Bible text book and you should approach the Bible reverently and never without prayer. There is too little reading and less searching of the scriptures. There are four kind of Bible readers. The first read and immediately let go of all they have read; the second are like a sponge, they imbibe and remain in the same state; the third class are like a jelly bag, they let out all the good and preserve all the refuse; the fourth class preserve all the good and cast all other away. The Bible is full of gems, but they are like hidden trees and must be sought after. Each book should be read as a whole and read connectedly. Make time for Bible study and read it for personal profit."

Miss Pearl Sebring sang "Face to Face" in a very beautiful manner and in a voice that showed much training. The audience sang "I will sing the wondrous story" and then

Dr. C. Woodruff Halsey, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was introduced, and took for his subject, "The Definite Plan for Studying Foreign Missions." He said no person could get interested in foreign missions unless they studied them carefully and they should get a missionary book and devour it. He admonished the people to read the life of some of the nineteenth century missionaries, and said no person could read the life of a man like Gilmore without getting interested in foreign missions. He said it was a good plan to get a map and punch holes in the places where the missionaries were, and soon the map would become a living thing. Another thing necessary was a missionary magazine. He thought to be a strong, healthy Christian it was necessary to be interested in foreign missions.

Consecration Meeting. The consecration meeting was conducted by the president and was very interesting and then the

Resolutions Were Introduced by Rev. A. V. Casselman. They were adopted by a rising vote and thanked the people of the church, the pastor, the city, the choir and all who had assisted in making the stay of the delegates so pleasant. The benediction was pronounced by Reverend Porter.

A brief social was held in the Sunday school room and the convention was at an end.

Have Big Hopes. The Herald would like to see a bridge built across the Ohio river, connecting the upper end of Lazearville with the bottoms of Mingo. Perhaps the consummation is not so far off as might be supposed. There will be a railroad up either Cross creek or Buffalo creek some day and the electric car line from East Liverpool to Wheeling will want to cross the river probably at that point. Traffic on foot alone would be no small item. —Wellsburg Herald.

## THE POTTERY NEWS OF THE WEEK

Collected Around the Centers of Industry In the Ceramic City--Personal Paragraphs About Potters--News of the Plants.

The Union sent a car to Racine, Wis., yesterday.

The Liverpool pottery has had a successful run on their small novelty plates. On one plate is a likeness of Napoleon.

John Baum, of Wellsville, will take a position at the Laughlin No. 2 as soon as the plant is placed in operation.

The sample room at Cartwright's will be opened to the public not later than Monday. It is one of the neatest in the city.

It is said upon authority that Thomas Winkle will be foreman at the new Laughlin plant.

Saggar-maker Jolly, of Laughlin's, has declined a position with the National company.

It is thought the making of clay at the Laughlin pottery will be commenced within the next two weeks. The majority of the machinery is in position.

Fred Seegers, who travels for the U. S. pottery, after spending some time at the Astor House, N. Y., left for a trip through Pennsylvania.

The last half of this year's business promises to surpass any six month's trade in the history of the potting industry in this country, and many potteries have more orders than they can fill.

The Wheeling pottery is running full and is putting some very handsome novelties on the market.

Every odd piece of ware, every novelty and specialty is being sought out and liberal orders placed, all of which evidences not only present prosperity, but the general belief among jobbers that, for months to come, there is to be a continuance of the liberal. The trade on staple orders still continues to be excellent.

The Globe is now making a run on six inch novelty plates. Some of the designs are very neat and a large holiday run is expected.

The first copper plates for the printers at Laughlin's new plant are being made by Howard Moore, of Smith's Ferry. They will be ready to be delivered within a few weeks.

In every factory in the city there is now posted a notice from Chief Factory Inspector Knaube respecting child labor.

Frank Carey has been transferred from the Klondike warehouse to the Sebring plant on Second street.

The bricklayers on Monday will commence work on the new biscuit kiln at the Thompson pottery. The foundation, which is almost three feet wide, was completed today.

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# TRUMPET BLAST

Governor Roosevelt's Ringing  
Call to Duty.

HIS GREAT AKRON SPEECH.

Full Text of His Arraignment of  
Democratic Insincerity.

FREE SILVER CAN'T CURE TRUSTS

The Bryan-McLean Philippine Policy  
a Creed of Shame.

PERFORMANCE SQUARES PROMISE

Record of the Republican Party In Con-  
structive Statesmanship Proves It to  
Be the Only Party Which Can Be  
Trusted to Remedy the Abuses of  
Which the People Complain.

Akron, O., Sept. 23.—The address of  
Governor Theodore Roosevelt today at  
the opening of the Republican cam-  
paign has had few equals in brilliant  
eloquence and convincing presentation  
of the great issues which are now be-  
fore the people, in the history of the  
state. The gallant hero of the Rough  
Riders was given a great ovation, and  
a tremendous crowd packed Grace park  
to hear him speak. It is safe to say  
that nobody within the reach of his  
voice was disappointed. They had ex-  
pected a great deal, but "Teddy" fully  
came up to their expectations.

The meeting was presided over by  
Judge N. D. Tibbals of this city, and  
was the greatest rally at the opening  
of a political campaign that has been  
held in Ohio.

The speech in full is as follows:  
Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans:  
I come to speak to you today because we  
recognize throughout the nation that the  
contest this year in Ohio is not, and can  
not be anything but a national contest. It  
is idle to say it is local—yes, and worse  
than idle—it is dishonest to make such an  
assertion where the Democratic platform  
lays its special stress upon national ques-  
tions.

I intend to discuss the issues raised and  
the issues avoided in this platform and by  
the chosen Democratic orators and repre-  
sentatives. Before doing so, however, I  
want, with all the emphasis at my com-  
mand, to point out to you one thing. The  
value of a political party, and the worth  
to the nation of a public man, must depend  
very largely upon their sincerity; and, in-  
deed, the worth of a nation can be to a  
certain extent gauged by the sincerity it  
exact from its public men and its parties.  
If a party raises an issue which it knows  
is a false issue, merely for the hope of car-  
rying an election, then that party shows in  
the most striking way that it is the enemy  
of the country and unfit to be intrusted  
with its government. The squaring of one's  
deeds with one's words is the quality above  
all others which we should exact from pub-  
lic men and from the spokesmen of great  
parties, whether those spokesmen appear  
upon the stump or speak through the plat-  
forms of their parties. If the spokesmen  
of a party do not and can not believe what  
they say, whether in the way of denuncia-  
tion or promise, and especially if they  
promise what they know they can not per-  
form, and what is palpably intended not to  
result in performance, but in vote-getting  
at the moment, then they insult the con-  
science and the intelligence of every free-  
man fit to exercise a freeman's privilege.

Democratic Insincerity.

This is just what the Democratic party  
in Ohio has done at this time, and just  
what its leaders, national and local, from  
the top down, are doing when they speak  
on expansion, on trusts and on free silver.  
For an honest difference of opinion and  
belief we can all entertain the heartiest  
respect. But when issues are raised in a  
purely demagogic spirit, not with a view  
to bettering bad conditions, but with the  
purpose of securing office for certain poli-  
ticians, at no matter what ultimate cost to  
the people, we have a right to denounce in  
the strongest terms the men raising them.  
It is the sincere belief of all right-minded  
men who have the welfare of the nation  
close at heart, that the position taken by  
the Ohio Democracy, speaking in reality  
for the national Democracy in this cam-  
paign, is one destructive of national pros-  
perity at home and of national honor  
abroad. Moreover, it is impossible to avoid  
the conviction that their leaders know that  
this is true, but are willing to plunge the  
country into any disaster, provided only  
they can persuade a sufficient number of  
dupes to put them where they can gratify  
their greed for office—their thirst for  
power.

Now and in 1861.

I should not use such language in an ordi-  
nary political contest. I use it now as I  
should have used it had I been alive during

the years of the civil war. The men whom  
we are now fighting champion a cause  
which in its essentials is the same as that  
championed by the dough face and the cop-  
perhead 37 years ago. They vote the war  
a failure now as they voted it a failure  
then. They mouth with hypocritical an-  
xiety about a free press now as they did  
then. They attack the nation's credit and  
financial honesty now as they did then;  
and exactly as in those days, when they  
struck at an evil, they struck at it insin-  
cerely, so they strike insincerely at any  
real abuse of the present time, offering no  
remedy, and standing ready to hamper  
those who would really offer one; and  
when they propose a remedy, it is a meas-  
ure which would aggravate ten times what-  
ever of evil actually exists.

Free Silver a Live Issue.  
There is not an issue they raise on which  
we are not more than anxious to meet them  
more than half way, and on at least one of  
the issues you will see that they will try  
as far as may be to shuffle out of anything  
more than a perfunctory repetition of their  
former position. They wish to discuss the  
question of trusts, an economic question;  
and of expansion, which is really the ques-  
tion of upholding abroad the honor of the  
flag and the interests of the nation, and  
of making us rise to level to our duties as  
a world power.

They hope to avoid much discussion of  
the silver question—much discussion of  
their advocacy of a dishonest dollar, trust-  
ing that thereby they shall be enabled to  
say to the believers in free silver that they  
are heartily in favor of it, and yet to fool  
the men who stand for sound finance by  
explaining to them that that question is  
really relegated to the rear and is not a  
live issue. My fellow-citizens, it is, and  
it must be a live issue, an issue of vital  
and foremost importance to the welfare of  
this nation and of every man in it, and es-  
pecially of every wage-worker in it; and it  
must remain one of the chief of live issues  
until it is not merely subordinated, but  
definitely abandoned or repudiated by the  
Democratic party. They can not be both  
for and against free silver, and as long as  
they are for it, it makes no difference  
whether they shout or whisper their allegi-  
ance. In either case they would have to  
turn their words into acts should they  
come into power; and in both cases, there-  
fore, the menace to the prosperity of the  
country and the welfare of its citizens are  
equally great.

I shall not go over with you the argu-  
ments against a 48-cent dollar. Our oppo-  
nents at the bottom of their hearts admit  
they dare not try to meet them, and trust  
to be able to avoid them by clouding the  
issue and diverting the attention of the  
voters to other matters.

Contrary Abuse Party.

The salvation of this country lies to no  
small extent in the fact that while the bulk  
of our people fully appreciate the impor-  
tance of party, and the usefulness of party  
government, yet that they put country  
above party.

More than once in the past, when the  
leaders of a great party, drunk with mad-  
ness, have followed a path that meant ter-  
rible disaster to the nation, the nation has  
been saved by the fact that the best men  
in the party declined to follow the leaders  
who would make it false to the past, false  
to the country, false to the ideals of its  
best men. So it was in the civil war, when  
the war Democrats honored themselves by  
standing by the country; and so it will be  
now, for we have a right to call upon all  
sincere lovers of the flag, upon all believ-  
ers in national honesty and civic upright-  
ness, upon all men who wish to bring about  
the betterment and uplifting of the mass  
of the people, to stand with us until the  
heresies for which our opponents now fight  
have been relegated to the unclean dust  
where they belong.

Democrat Propose No Remedy.

Our opponents denounce trusts. But they  
propose not one remedy that would not  
make the situation ten times worse than  
at its worst it now is. I have read through  
carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and of  
his fellows to find out what they propose  
to do. I have found plenty of vague denun-  
ciation. I have not found so much as  
an attempt to formulate a rational policy  
of relief.

More and more as we study their  
speeches, it must be impressed deeply upon  
us that they are not seeking to secure a  
remedy for the grave economic evils that  
have made themselves manifest in connec-  
tion with the huge industrial development,  
which we speak of as the "growth of  
trusts;" that they are not honestly striving  
for a remedy; that all they are seeking to  
do is to raise a cry which will inflame the  
people, that thereby they themselves may  
come back to power. They are not striving  
to benefit the people. They are striving  
to hoodwink the people in order to benefit  
themselves.

Free Silver No Remedy.

In the Democratic platform of Ohio just  
two measures of relief are proposed: The  
first, that you should change the tariff, be-  
cause it favors trusts; and the second, that  
you should coin silver at the ratio of 16 to  
1 without regard to the action of any other  
nation.

They pretend that the tariff favors  
trusts. They know well that the greatest  
trusts in this country—the Standard Oil  
and the sugar trusts—are utterly unaf-  
fected by the tariff. They know well that the  
trust with which there is the most wide-  
spread and deepest dissatisfaction, the beef  
trust, is utterly unaffected by the tariff;  
and in my own state one of the largest  
trusts, the ice trust (which is said to have  
as its most prominent member and pro-  
moter that ardent anti-trust champion and  
advocate of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Richard Cro-  
ker), is also wholly unaffected by the tariff.

They know all this, for they can not but  
know it, if they possess the intelligence  
to draw up a platform; and yet they in-  
veigh against the tariff, knowing what they  
say is false, because, as they have no  
remedy, they trust, by proposing a false

remedy, they can mislead the people for  
their own benefit and to the people's de-  
struction. Six years ago you were under  
a kind of tariff to which they now ask you  
to return. And you were suffering from  
the threat of free coinage—the threat which  
they now revive.

Six Years Ago and Today.

Are the people of this country so short-  
sighted that they forget the miseries of six  
years ago? Do they forget the bread riots,  
the poverty, the squalid want, even of  
those able and anxious to work? I appeal  
to the evidence of your own senses. Are you  
or are you not better off than you were six  
years ago? The farmer, the tradesman,  
the man with the dinner pail, the wage-  
worker, are these men as a whole better  
or worse off than they were six years ago?

In a great community there is, and there  
always will be, individual suffering, not  
only among the shiftless and the ne'er-do-  
wells, but at certain times and in certain  
places among the honest and industrious  
with whom fate has gone hard. We can not  
by any laws bring happiness and prosper-  
ity to every one, but we can do what the  
Republican party has actually done; that  
is, by wise legislation and wise adminis-  
tration secure the chance for the great bulk  
of our people to live out their lives and  
do their work with the odds as much as  
favorable as they can be made.

You can not by law make a man pros-  
perous. You can only do what we have  
done—give him the chance to become pros-  
perous by his own exertions. But you can  
very readily by law take this chance away  
from him, and as sure as there is a sun in  
heaven, if you do what your opponents ask  
you to do, if you upset our present tariff  
policy and plunge us back into the eco-  
nomic chaos in which we were floundering  
six years ago, and if you upset our system  
of finance and destroy our national credit,  
then you will cast this country into a con-  
dition of appalling misery, a misery which  
will be felt by all, but which will be felt  
most severely by the wage-workers, to  
whom our foes especially appeal. Surely,  
the country has had enough of tariff tink-  
ering by the opponents of a protective  
tariff.

Free Silver and the Wage-Earners.

The second great remedy they propose for  
trusts is the free coinage of silver at 16  
to 1—the coinage of a 48-cent dollar. They  
actually propose to the people that, if the  
trusts deprive certain men of part of their  
earnings, or throw a certain body of men  
out of employment, this shall be remedied  
by decreeing that the men who still have  
employment shall be paid 48 cents on the  
dollar for the work they do.

If they carry through their proposition,  
if they succeed in securing the free coinage  
of silver, the effect would be indeed disas-  
trous upon the whole community; for there  
is, in spite of what demagogues may say,  
a real and ever present brotherhood of in-  
terest throughout this whole nation, from  
the top to the bottom, from the east to the  
west, from the north to the south, and you  
can not cause widespread disaster to any  
one class without including other classes  
therein to a greater or less extent; but re-  
member that the disaster would fall with  
most crushing weight not upon the men  
against whom the demagogues rail, but  
upon the wage-workers, with whose interest  
they profess to themselves to be primarily  
concerned.

The utter unsettlement of values conse-  
quent upon a complete upsetting of our  
financial system would give a great oppor-  
tunity for gain to every unscrupulous spec-  
ulator in the country, and probably the  
people who would suffer the least from  
it would be the very people who by combi-  
nation have created the greatest trusts.  
They could, and they would partly protect  
themselves. Here and there they would  
even wring profit for themselves out of  
the distress caused to the multitude by the  
folly which has made them yield to the  
snares of their demagogic advisers.

But the wage-earners, the wage-workers  
they could not protect themselves. They  
would suffer more than any other men and  
there would be no help for them. No man  
in this country is so vitally interested in  
having the currency kept at its full value  
as is the man who at the end of the month  
is paid his earnings by another for whom  
he works. The big capitalist, a large  
share of whose expenses takes the form of  
wages, would be compensated to some ex-  
tent for his losses in other directions by  
the shrinking of the amount he would have  
to pay out for wages; but the man who re-  
ceived these wages would not be compen-  
sated in any way. On him the blow would  
fall with crushing force, and for him there  
would be absolutely no offset.

In the long run, it is not in the power of  
any men, or of any outside force, to lower  
the standard of living of the American  
workingman, unless the American work-  
ingman does it himself. If the wage-work-  
ers act with wisdom and forethought, if  
they show farsighted prudence in their  
combinations, industrial and political, their  
ultimate welfare is assured. In the long  
run, only the American workingman can  
hurt himself. Think of it, gentlemen! Do  
not accept merely my arguments; think  
yourselves whether and how you individ-  
ually could be helped by having a 48-cent  
dollar.

The foundation of our society rests upon  
the man with the dinner pail. Whatever  
is really for his welfare, for his permanent  
and ultimate welfare, is for the welfare of  
the community, and of all ways most surely  
to interfere with his material welfare, tam-  
pering with the currency in which he is  
paid is the surest. The banker, the manu-  
facturer, the rich merchant, the large land  
owner, could get along after a fashion un-  
der the scourge of free coinage, but the  
laboring man could not. The laboring man  
would go down to the level where you find  
him in countries where silver is the stand-  
ard metal.

Democracy's Quack Nostrum.

What would you think of the quack who

administered a pill to cure a broken leg,  
and what would you think of the dupe who  
swallowed the pill in all seriousness? This  
is not an exact illustration of the conduct  
of our opponents in offering the free silver  
nostrum as a cure for trusts, only because  
the illustration is not nearly strong enough.  
The pill might be harmless to the man  
with the broken leg, and free silver would  
aggravate tenfold every evil the trusts  
have produced. What possible effect  
in controlling trusts could free silver have?  
As it would cut every dollar in half, it  
would make the total amount of capital  
put into the trusts reach a far higher nom-  
inal figure. Otherwise it would not have  
the slightest possible effect upon them,  
good, bad or indifferent, save only as it  
brought financial ruin to everybody in the  
community.

In short, I want you to keep in mind, to  
think over the fact that the two remedies  
our opponents propose—altering the tariff  
and debasing the currency—could have no  
possible effect in abating the evils of the  
trusts, and could hurt those who profit by  
the trusts only to the extent that they hurt  
every member of the American business  
community, from the capitalist to the day  
laborer. And furthermore, that together  
with this nullity of effect upon trusts,  
would go immense and possibly irretriev-  
able damage to those men on whose behalf  
they profess to be agitated. Of course,  
when the upsetting of the tariff and the in-  
troduction of free coinage had ruined the  
whole business community, the trust own-  
ers would share to a greater or less extent  
in the general punishment of America. But  
they would not suffer as much as the wage-  
worker, and the evils complained of would  
not be improved by so much as a hair's  
breadth.

Befogging the Minds of the People.

Do not take my word for it. Think it  
out for yourselves. Try to think out any  
possible way in which these so-called reme-  
dies will interfere with trusts, and then  
ponder deeply over the appalling disaster  
which their introduction would mean to  
the entire wage-earning class. I repeat  
what I have said: These remedies can not  
be proposed in good faith. Those who ad-  
vance them must know that at best they  
could have no possible effect upon the  
evils complained of, even if they are too  
ignorant to realize the disasters that would  
follow in their wake. They are quack  
remedies and nothing else, and those that  
put them forth know that they are such.

What can you expect from political lead-  
ers who are not sincere in the remedies  
they propose? Who frame policies, not for  
the social and economic betterment of the  
people, but hoping to befog the minds of  
the people, and to get them to vote against  
their own real interests?

Now, I have dealt with the purely de-  
structive arguments of the demagogue. I  
have shown that they do not propose one  
constructive piece of legislation; that they  
propose merely to tear down the whole  
building, because there is a leak in the roof  
over one room; that not only are their pro-  
posals mischievous, but that they them-  
selves must know that they are mischiev-  
ous, and have not even the poor apology  
of being sincere in their folly.

The Record in New York.

When it comes to seriously grappling  
with those evils, the people can trust, not  
the glib quack who says he can cure the  
disease out of hand, when he knows noth-  
ing and professes to know nothing about  
what it really is, but the man who pa-  
tiently and faithfully starts to make a di-  
agnosis of the case, and then to cure each  
bad feature as the diagnosis reveals its  
existence.

Let me illustrate what I am about to say  
by giving you a brief history of what has  
recently occurred in my own state. For a  
number of years the Democratic party in  
New York state has posed as the especial  
enemy of corporate wealth, and in its plat-  
forms has denounced monopolists, trusts,  
rich corporations and the like, and bid  
strongly for the vote of the workingman.  
The Republican party, I am glad to say,  
has not gone on the principle of promising  
impossibilities with the hope of getting  
votes, but has promised what it could per-  
form, and has made its performance square  
fully with its promise.

We never posed as the enemy of the rich  
man, as the enemy of the corporation. We  
merely said, and we meant what we said,  
that so far as we were concerned, rich and  
poor should be treated alike; the corpora-  
tion safeguarded when it did well; made to  
pay its just obligations whether it did well  
or ill; and if it did ill, brought to summary  
justice. During the time that the Demo-  
crats were in power not one effective law  
was put upon the statute books to carry  
out the threats they made. As a matter  
of fact their threats were so large and  
vague, their promises so ample and inca-  
pable of fulfillment, that there was not one  
thing they could do which would in any  
way meet the expectations they had  
aroused.

We came in not promising the millennium;  
not saying we could remove all the in-  
equalities which have existed on this earth  
since our glorified ancestors came out of  
their caves, but bent upon doing what in  
us lay to lighten to some extent the bur-  
den of injustice; to make conditions a little  
fairer, a little more equal. In consequence,  
we now have put upon the statute books  
for the first time in New York's history  
laws which make the heritage of the rich  
man pay a reasonable toll to the state be-  
fore passing to his heir; laws which make  
corporations pay to the state for the privi-  
leges they have obtained; and finally, a  
law which insures that the franchise hold-  
ers who have received their franchises  
from the public shall pay the full and just  
amount which the privilege we have given  
them entitles us to receive from them.

Injustice Remedied.

The inheritance tax, the corporation tax,  
the franchise tax, are one and all our  
handiwork; the handiwork of our party; of  
our party as it is now; as I appeal to you  
for it now; and they represent the first

great attempt that has been made in New  
York state to meet the new conditions  
caused by the upgrowing of great corpora-  
tions, the exploitation of municipal fran-  
chises. In each instance, and especially in  
passing the franchise tax, in which I had  
the honor as governor to play a certain  
part, we had to face the opposition of the  
great and wealthy corporations; of those  
very corporations which our opponents de-  
light to describe as the money power. We  
disregarded their opposition because we  
thought them wrong, just as fearlessly as  
we would have championed them if we had  
thought them right. We did no injustice.  
We simply remedied injustice.

What we promise is what we have actu-  
ally done in New York, not only as re-  
gards corporations, but as regards labor  
legislation. Our opponents in New York  
promised very much, but all that they  
promised it was impossible to do, and so  
they did no thing.

It has been the Republican constitutional  
convention, the Republican legislatures and  
the Republican executives to whom nine-  
tenths of the best labor laws put upon the  
statute books of New York state have been  
due. We abolished the contract labor sys-  
tem; we established inspection of factories  
and the bureau of labor statistics; the  
eight-hour law; the law providing for the  
abolition of sweat shops; in short, every  
labor measure has been initiated and put  
through by us. At best, our opponents  
have followed in our footsteps, and often,  
as was the case last year, when both  
branches of the legislature and the execu-  
tive were in our hands, the whole work  
has been done by us. The board of media-  
tion and arbitration has for the first time  
become a live factor in the settlement of  
labor troubles; sweat shops are controlled;  
the eight-hour law is enforced. In our state  
convicts do not compete with free labor,  
and the bureau of labor statistics and the  
factory inspector's department work prac-  
tically hand in hand with the foremost  
representatives of the wage-workers to do  
all that can be done in the interests of  
labor.

Squaring Performance With Promise.

Again let me remind you that what I lay  
emphasis on is that in New York state,  
with the legislation of which I am best  
acquainted, we have, in upholding the in-  
terests of labor by legislation and adminis-  
tration, and in controlling corporations and  
making them deal justly with individuals  
and the public, not only done more than  
our opponents, but also unlike our oppo-  
nents, we have made our performance  
square with our promises.

We have been able to do this very large-  
ly because we have declined to play the  
part of the demagogue, and to make prom-  
ises incapable of fulfillment, meant not to  
be fulfilled, but to help carry an election.  
In other words, we can be trusted and our  
opponents can not be trusted, and the dif-  
ference between being trustworthy and un-  
trustworthy is so great as to swamp all  
other differences.

What is true of New York is true of the  
rest of the country, and what is true of  
labor legislation and of the control of cor-  
porations will be true of trusts.

In other words, instead of trying to incite  
one class against another, instead of in-  
dulging in mere denunciation of one class  
of people, or of making impossible prom-  
ises to another class, we set ourselves to work  
in practical, common-sense fashion to face  
the new problems that had arisen, seri-  
ously to study them; not to try to solve  
them by crude legislation entered into be-  
fore we really knew what we had to en-  
counter, but when we once had satisfied  
ourselves as to the facts, to bring in the  
remedy the facts called for.

Solution of the First Problem.

Just exactly this will be done with the  
trusts. It will need the best ability we  
can produce, and, above all, it will need  
integrity, sober good sense and freedom  
from emotional demagoguery.

The man who promises you that at one  
stroke he can solve so vast and difficult a  
problem, promises you what he knows he  
can not fulfill and shows that he thinks  
but ill of your intelligence when he makes  
the promise.

We promise you less, but what we prom-  
ise we will do. The problem will be solved,  
and it will be solved not by our foes, but  
by us. Just as in New York state the prob-  
lem of adequately taxing the great cor-  
porations, of adequately taxing wealth, has  
been solved by the Republican party—not  
the Democratic; so as well in the nation  
as in the states, it is we and not our  
foes who will provide the remedies that  
can be provided against the evils the trusts  
have brought in their train.

We seek to ameliorate and curb abuses  
and not to destroy what may be useful.  
Our opponents take refuge in destruction  
only, and not a few of the laws they pro-  
pose against trusts, if put on the statute  
books, would destroy the right of labor  
unions to exist, or of small tradesmen or  
farmers to band together.

We shall do all in our power to destroy  
anything that upholds monopoly, that arti-  
ficially lowers wages or artificially in-  
creases prices or puts it in the hands of  
one man or one set of men to become abso-  
lute in any branch of business. We will  
interfere with these evils in any way we  
can. But we will find out how best and  
most wisely we can interfere before act-  
ing, and when we do act our action shall  
be effective.

No Dishonor to American Arms.

Our opponents throughout the nation,  
and in particular here in Ohio, propose as  
a method of attacking trusts to meddle  
with the tariff, which would mean eco-  
nomic disaster to the masses, and to de-  
base the coinage, which in addition to even  
more frightful economic disaster, would  
mean national dishonor.

When they come to the second plank in  
their platform, the question of expansion,  
they advocate the dishonor of the Ameri-  
can arms and the trailing of the American  
flag in the dust. They place themselves  
outside the rank of proper party opponents



# TRUMPET BLAST

Governor Roosevelt's Ringing  
Call to Duty.

HIS GREAT AKRON SPEECH.

Full Text of His Arraignment of  
Democratic Insincerity.

FREE SILVER CAN'T CURE TRUSTS

The Bryan-McLean Philippine Policy  
a Creed of Shame.

PERFORMANCE SQUARES PROMISE

Record of the Republican Party in Con-  
structive Statesmanship Proves It to  
Be the Only Party Which Can Be  
Trusted to Remedy the Abuses of  
Which the People Complain.

Akron, O., Sept. 23.—The address of  
Governor Theodore Roosevelt today at  
the opening of the Republican cam-  
paign has had few equals in brilliant  
eloquence and convincing presentation  
of the great issues which are now be-  
fore the people, in the history of the  
state. The gallant hero of the Rough  
Riders was given a great ovation, and  
a tremendous crowd packed Grace park  
to hear him speak. It is safe to say  
that nobody within the reach of his  
voice was disappointed. They had ex-  
pected a great deal, but "Teddy" fully  
came up to their expectations.

The meeting was presided over by  
Judge N. D. Tibbals of this city, and  
was the greatest rally at the opening  
of a political campaign that has been  
held in Ohio.

The speech in full is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans:  
I come to speak to you today because we  
recognize throughout the nation that the  
contest this year in Ohio is not, and can  
not be anything but a national contest. It  
is idle to say it is local—yes, and worse  
than idle—it is dishonest to make such an  
assertion where the Democratic platform  
lays its special stress upon national ques-  
tions.

I intend to discuss the issues raised and  
the issues avoided in this platform and by  
the chosen Democratic orators and repre-  
sentatives. Before doing so, however, I  
want, with all the emphasis at my com-  
mand, to point out to you one thing. The  
value of a political party, and the worth  
to the nation of a public man, must depend  
very largely upon their sincerity; and, in-  
deed, the worth of a nation can be to a  
certain extent gauged by the sincerity it  
exacts from its public men and its parties.  
If a party raises an issue which it knows  
is a false issue, merely for the hope of car-  
rying an election, then that party shows in  
the most striking way that it is the enemy  
of the country and unfit to be intrusted  
with its government. The squaring of one's  
deeds with one's words is the quality above  
all others which we should exact from pub-  
lic men and from the spokesmen of great  
parties, whether those spokesmen appear  
upon the stump or speak through the plat-  
forms of their parties. If the spokesmen  
of a party do not and can not believe what  
they say, whether in the way of denuncia-  
tion or promise, and especially if they  
promise what they know they can not per-  
form, and what is palpably intended not to  
result in performance, but in vote-getting  
at the moment, then they insult the con-  
science and the intelligence of every free-  
man fit to exercise a freeman's privilege.

## Democratic Insincerity.

This is just what the Democratic party  
in Ohio has done at this time, and just  
what its leaders, national and local, from  
the top down, are doing when they speak  
on expansion, on trusts and on free silver.  
For an honest difference of opinion and  
belief we can all entertain the heartiest  
respect. But when issues are raised in a  
purely demagogic spirit, not with a view  
to bettering bad conditions, but with the  
purpose of securing office for certain poli-  
ticians, at no matter what ultimate cost to  
the people, we have a right to denounce in  
the strongest terms the men raising them.  
It is the sincere belief of all right-minded  
men who have the welfare of the nation  
close at heart, that the position taken by  
the Ohio Democracy, speaking in reality  
for the national Democracy in this cam-  
paign, is one destructive of national pros-  
perity at home and of national honor  
abroad. Moreover, it is impossible to avoid  
the conviction that their leaders know that  
this is true, but are willing to plunge the  
country into any disaster, provided only  
they can persuade a sufficient number of  
dupes to put them where they can gratify  
their greed for office—their thirst for  
power.

Now and in 1861.

I should not use such language in an ordi-  
nary political contest. I use it now as I  
should have used it had I been alive during

the years of the civil war. The men whom  
we are now fighting champion a cause  
which in its essentials is the same as that  
championed by the dough face and the cop-  
perhead 37 years ago. They vote the war  
a failure now as they voted it a failure  
then. They mouth with hypocritical anxi-  
ety about a free press now as they did  
then. They attack the nation's credit and  
financial honesty now as they did then;  
and exactly as in those days, when they  
struck at an evil, they struck at it insin-  
cerely, so they strike insincerely at any  
real abuse of the present time, offering no  
remedy, and standing ready to hamper  
those who would really offer one; and  
when they propose a remedy, it is a meas-  
ure which would aggravate ten times what-  
ever of evil actually exists.

## Free Silver a Live Issue.

There is not an issue they raise on which  
we are not more than anxious to meet them  
more than half way, and on at least one of  
the issues you will see that they will try  
as far as may be to shuffle out of anything  
more than a perfunctory repetition of their  
former position. They wish to discuss the  
question of trusts, an economic question;  
and of expansion, which is really the ques-  
tion of upholding abroad the honor of the  
flag and the interests of the nation, and  
of making us rise to level to our duties as  
a world power.

They hope to avoid much discussion of  
the silver question—much discussion of  
their advocacy of a dishonest dollar, trust-  
ing that thereby they shall be enabled to  
say to the believers in free silver that they  
are heartily in favor of it, and yet to fool  
the men who stand for sound finance by  
explaining to them that that question is  
really relegated to the rear and is not a  
live issue. My fellow-citizens, it is, and  
it must be a live issue, an issue of vital  
and foremost importance to the welfare of this  
nation and of every man in it, and espe-  
cially of every wage-worker in it; and it  
must remain one of the chief of live issues  
until it is not merely subordinated, but  
definitely abandoned or repudiated by the  
Democratic party. They can not be both  
for and against free silver, and as long as  
they are for it, it makes no difference  
whether they shout or whisper their allegi-  
ance. In either case they would have to  
turn their words into acts should they  
come into power; and in both cases, there-  
fore, the menace to the prosperity of the  
country and the welfare of its citizens are  
equally great.

I shall not go over with you the argu-  
ments against a 48-cent dollar. Our oppo-  
nents at the bottom of their hearts admit  
they dare not try to meet them, and trust  
to be able to avoid them by clouding the  
issue and diverting the attention of the  
voters to other matters.

## Country Above Party.

The salvation of this country lies to no  
small extent in the fact that while the bulk  
of our people fully appreciate the impor-  
tance of party, and the usefulness of party  
government, yet that they put country  
above party.

More than once in the past, when the  
leaders of a great party, drunk with mad-  
ness, have followed a path that meant ter-  
rible disaster to the nation, the nation has  
been saved by the fact that the best men  
in the party declined to follow the leaders  
who would make it false to the past, false  
to the country, false to the ideals of its  
best men. So it was in the civil war, when  
the war Democrats honored themselves by  
standing by the country; and so it will be  
now, for we have a right to call upon all  
sincere lovers of the flag, upon all believ-  
ers in national honesty and civic upright-  
ness, upon all men who wish to bring about  
the betterment and uplifting of the mass  
of the people, to stand with us until the  
heresies for which our opponents now fight  
have been relegated to the unclean dust  
where they belong.

## Democracy Propose No Remedy.

Our opponents denounce trusts. But they  
propose not one remedy that would not  
make the situation ten times worse than  
at its worst it now is. I have read through  
carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and of  
his fellows to find out what they propose  
to do. I have found plenty of vague denun-  
ciation. I have not found so much as  
an attempt to formulate a rational policy  
of relief.

More and more as we study their  
speeches, it must be impressed deeply upon  
us that they are not seeking to secure a  
remedy for the grave economic evils that  
have made themselves manifest in connec-  
tion with the huge industrial development,  
which we speak of as the "growth of  
trusts;" that they are not honestly striving  
for a remedy; that all they are seeking to  
do is to raise a cry which will inflame the  
people, that thereby they themselves may  
come back to power. They are not striving  
to benefit the people. They are striving  
to hoodwink the people in order to benefit  
themselves.

## Free Silver No Remedy.

In the Democratic platform of Ohio just  
two measures of relief are proposed: The  
first, that you should change the tariff, be-  
cause it favors trusts; and the second, that  
you should coin silver at the ratio of 16 to  
1 without regard to the action of any other  
nation.

They pretend that the tariff favors  
trusts. They know well that the greatest  
trusts in this country—the Standard Oil  
and the sugar trusts—are utterly unaf-  
fected by the tariff. They know well that the  
trust with which there is the most wide-  
spread and deepest dissatisfaction, the beef  
trust, is utterly unaffected by the tariff;  
and in my own state one of the largest  
trusts, the ice trust (which is said to have  
as its most prominent member and pro-  
moter that ardent anti-trust champion and  
advocate of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Richard Cro-  
ker), is also wholly unaffected by the tariff.

They know all this, for they can not but  
know it, if they possess the intelligence  
to draw up a platform; and yet they in-  
veigh against the tariff, knowing what they  
say is false, because, as they have no  
remedy, they trust, by proposing a false

remedy, they can mislead the people for  
their own benefit and to the people's de-  
struction. Six years ago you were under  
a kind of tariff to which they now ask you  
to return. And you were suffering from  
the threat of free coinage—the threat which  
they now revive.

## Six Years Ago and Today.

Are the people of this country so short-  
sighted that they forget the miseries of six  
years ago? Do they forget the bread riots,  
the poverty, the squalid want, even of  
those able and anxious to work? I appeal  
to the evidence of your own senses. Are you  
or are you not better off than you were six  
years ago? The farmer, the tradesman,  
the man with the dinner pail, the wage-  
worker, are these men as a whole better  
or worse off than they were six years ago?

In a great community there is, and there  
always will be, individual suffering, not  
only among the shiftless and the ne'er-do-  
wells, but at certain times and in certain  
places among the honest and industrious  
with whom fate has gone hard. We can not  
by any laws bring happiness and prosper-  
ity to every one, but we can do what the  
Republican party has actually done; that  
is, by wise legislation and wise adminis-  
tration secure the chance for the great bulk  
of our people to live out their lives and  
do their work with the odds as much as  
possible in their favor; the conditions as  
favorable as they can be made.

You can not by law make a man pros-  
perous. You can only do what we have  
done—give him the chance to become pros-  
perous by his own exertions. But you can  
very readily by law take this chance away  
from him, and as sure as there is a sun in  
heaven, if you do what your opponents ask  
you to do, if you upset our present tariff  
policy and plunge us back into the econ-  
omic chaos in which we were floundering  
six years ago, and if you upset our system  
of finance and destroy our national credit,  
then you will cast this country into a con-  
dition of appalling misery, a misery which  
will be felt by all, but which will be felt  
most severely by the wage-workers, to  
whom our foes especially appeal. Surely,  
the country has had enough of tariff tink-  
ering by the opponents of a protective  
tariff.

## Free Silver and the Wage-Earners.

The second great remedy they propose for  
trusts is the free coinage of silver at 16  
to 1—the coinage of a 48-cent dollar. They  
actually propose to the people that, if the  
trusts deprive certain men of part of their  
earnings, or throw a certain body of men  
out of employment, this shall be remedied  
by decreeing that the men who still have  
employment shall be paid 48 cents on the  
dollar for the work they do.

If they carry through their proposition,  
if they succeed in securing the free coinage  
of silver, the effect would be indeed disas-  
trous upon the whole community; for there  
is, in spite of what demagogues may say,  
a real and ever present brotherhood of in-  
terest throughout this whole nation, from  
the top to the bottom, from the east to the  
west, from the north to the south, and you  
can not cause widespread disaster to any  
one class without including other classes  
therein to a greater or less extent; but re-  
member that the disaster would fall with  
most crushing weight not upon the men  
against whom the demagogues rail, but  
upon the wage-workers, with whose interest  
they profess to themselves to be primarily  
concerned.

The utter unsettlement of values conse-  
quent upon a complete upsetting of our  
financial system would give a great oppor-  
tunity for gain to every unscrupulous specu-  
lator in the country, and probably the least  
people who would suffer the least from it  
would be the very people who by combi-  
nation have created the greatest trusts.  
They could, and they would partly protect  
themselves. Here and there they would  
even wring profit for themselves out of  
the distress caused to the multitude by the  
folly which has made them yield to the  
snares of their demagogic advisers.

But the wage-earners, the wage-workers  
they could not protect themselves. They  
would suffer more than any other men and  
there would be no help for them. No man  
in this country is so vitally interested in  
having the currency kept at its full value  
as is the man who at the end of the  
week or at the end of the month is paid  
his earnings by another for whom  
he works. The big capitalist, a large  
share of whose expenses takes the form of  
wages, would be compensated to some ex-  
tent for his losses in other directions by  
the shrinking of the amount he would have  
to pay out for wages; but the man who re-  
ceived these wages would not be compen-  
sated in any way. On him the blow would  
fall with crushing force, and for him there  
would be absolutely no offset.

In the long run, it is not in the power  
of any men, or of any outside force, to lower  
the standard of living of the American  
workingman, unless the American work-  
ingman does it himself. If the wage-work-  
ers act with wisdom and forethought, if  
they show far-sighted prudence in their  
combinations, industrial and political, their  
ultimate welfare is assured. In the long  
run, only the American workingman can  
hurt himself. Think of it, gentlemen! Do  
not accept merely my arguments; think  
yourself whether and how you individ-  
ually could be helped by having a 48-cent  
dollar.

The foundation of our society rests upon  
the man with the dinner pail. Whatever  
is really for his welfare, for his permanent  
and ultimate welfare, is for the welfare of  
the community, and of all ways most surely  
to interfere with his material welfare, tam-  
pering with the currency in which he is  
paid is the surest. The banker, the manu-  
facturer, the rich merchant, the large land  
owner, could get along after a fashion un-  
der the scourge of free coinage, but the  
laboring man could not. The laboring man  
would go down to the level where you find  
him in countries where silver is the stand-  
ard metal.

## Democracy's Quack Nostrum.

What would you think of the quack who

administered a pill to cure a broken leg,  
and what would you think of the dupe who  
swallowed the pill in all seriousness? This  
is not an exact illustration of the conduct  
of our opponents in offering the free silver  
nostrum as a cure for trusts, only because  
the illustration is not nearly strong enough.  
The pill might be harmless to the man  
with the broken leg, and free silver would  
aggravate tenfold every evil the trusts  
have produced. What possible effect  
in controlling trusts could free silver have?  
As it would cut every dollar in half, it  
would make the total amount of capital  
put into the trusts reach a far higher nomi-  
nal figure. Otherwise it would not have  
the slightest possible effect upon them,  
good, bad or indifferent, save only as it  
brought financial ruin to everybody in the  
community.

In short, I want you to keep in mind, to  
think over the fact that the two remedies  
our opponents propose—altering the tariff  
and debasing the currency—could have no  
possible effect in abating the evils of the  
trusts, and could hurt those who profit by  
the trusts only to the extent that they hurt  
every member of the American business  
community, from the capitalist to the day  
laborer. And furthermore, that together  
with this nullity of effect upon trusts,  
would go immense and possibly irretriev-  
able damage to those men on whose behalf  
they profess to be agitated. Of course,  
when the upsetting of the tariff and the in-  
troduction of free coinage had ruined the  
whole business community, the trust own-  
ers would share to a greater or less extent  
in the general punishment of America. But  
they would not suffer as much as the wage-  
worker, and the evils complained of would  
not be improved by so much as a hair's  
breadth.

## Befogging the Minds of the People.

Do not take my word for it. Think it  
out for yourselves. Try to think out any  
possible way in which these so-called reme-  
dies will interfere with trusts, and then  
ponder deeply over the appalling disaster  
which their introduction would mean to  
the entire wage-earning class. I repeat  
what I have said: These remedies can not  
be proposed in good faith. Those who ad-  
vance them must know that at best they  
could have no possible effect upon the  
evils complained of, even if they are too  
ignorant to realize the disasters that would  
follow in their wake. They are quack  
remedies and nothing else, and those that  
put them forth know that they are such.

What can you expect from political lead-  
ers who are not sincere in the remedies  
they propose? Who frame policies, not for  
the social and economic betterment of the  
people, but hoping to befog the minds of  
the people, and to get them to vote against  
their own real interests?

Now, I have dealt with the purely de-  
structive arguments of the demagogue. I  
have shown that they do not propose one  
constructive piece of legislation; that they  
propose merely to tear down the whole  
building, because there is a leak in the roof  
over one room; that not only are their pro-  
posals mischievous, but that they them-  
selves must know that they are mischiev-  
ous, and have not even the poor apology  
of being sincere in their folly.

## The Record in New York.

When it comes to seriously grappling  
with those evils, the people can trust, not  
the glib quack who says he can cure the  
disease out of hand, when he knows nothing  
and professes to know nothing about  
what it really is, but the man who pa-  
tiently and faithfully starts to make a di-  
agnosis of the case, and then to cure each  
bad feature as the diagnosis reveals its  
existence.

Let me illustrate what I am about to say  
by giving you a brief history of what has  
recently occurred in my own state. For a  
number of years the Democratic party in  
New York state has posed as the especial  
enemy of corporate wealth, and in its plat-  
forms has denounced monopolists, trusts,  
rich corporations and the like, and bid  
strongly for the vote of the workingman.  
The Republican party, I am glad to say,  
has not gone on the principle of getting  
impossibilities with the hope of getting  
votes, but has promised what it could per-  
form, and has made its performance square  
fully with its promise.

We never posed as the enemy of the rich  
man, as the enemy of the corporation. We  
merely said, and we meant what we said,  
that so far as we were concerned, rich and  
poor should be treated alike; the corpora-  
tion safeguarded when it did well; made to  
pay its just obligations whether it did well  
or ill; and if it did ill, brought to summary  
justice. During the time that the Demo-  
crats were in power not one effective law  
was put upon the statute books to carry  
out the threats they made. As a matter  
of fact their threats were so large and  
vague, their promises so ample and inca-  
pable of fulfillment, that there was not one  
thing they could do which would in any  
way meet the expectations they had  
aroused.

We came in not promising the millennium;  
not saying we could remove all the in-  
equalities which have existed on this earth  
since our ancestors came out of  
their caves, but bent upon doing what in  
us lay to lighten to some extent the bur-  
den of injustice; to make conditions a little  
fairer, a little more equal. In consequence,  
we now have put upon the statute books  
for the first time in New York's history  
laws which make the heritage of the rich  
man pay a reasonable toll to the state be-  
fore passing to his heirs; laws which make  
corporations pay to the state for the privi-  
leges they have obtained; and finally, a  
law which insures that the franchise hold-  
ers who have received their franchises  
from the public shall pay the full and just  
amount which the privilege we have given  
them entitles us to receive from them.

## Injustice Remedied.

The inheritance tax, the corporation tax,  
the franchise tax, are one and all our  
handiwork; the handiwork of our party; of  
our party as it is now; as I appeal to you  
for its laws; and they represent the first

great attempt that has been made in New  
York state to meet the new conditions  
caused by the upgrowing of great corpora-  
tions, the exploitation of municipal fran-  
chises. In each instance, and especially in  
passing the franchise tax, in which I had  
the honor as governor to play a certain  
part, we had to face the opposition of the  
great and wealthy corporations; of those  
very corporations which our opponents de-  
light to describe as the money power. We  
disregarded their opposition because we  
thought them wrong, just as fearlessly as  
we would have championed them if we had  
thought them right. We did no injustice.  
We simply remedied injustice.

What we promise is what we have actu-  
ally done in New York, not only as re-  
gards corporations, but as regards labor  
legislation. Our opponents in New York  
promised it was impossible to do, and so  
they did no thing.

It has been the Republican constitutional  
convention, the Republican legislatures and  
the Republican executives to whom nine-  
tenths of the best labor laws put upon the  
statute books of New York state have been  
due. We abolished the contract labor sys-  
tem; we established inspection of factories  
and the bureau of labor statistics; the  
eight-hour law; the law providing for the  
abolition of sweat shops; in short, every  
labor measure has been initiated and put  
through by us. At best, our opponents  
have followed in our footsteps, and often,  
as was the case last year, when both  
branches of the legislature and the execu-  
tive were in our hands, the whole work  
has been done by us. The board of media-  
tion and arbitration has for the first time  
become a live factor in the settlement of  
labor troubles; sweat shops are controlled;  
the eight-hour law is enforced. In our state  
convicts do not compete with free labor,  
and the bureau of labor statistics and the  
factory inspector's department work prac-  
tically hand in hand with the foremost  
representatives of the wage-workers to do  
all that can be done in the interests of  
labor.

## Squaring Performance With Promise.

Again let me remind you that what I lay  
emphasis on is that in New York state,  
with the legislation of which I am best  
acquainted, we have, in upholding the in-  
terests of labor by legislation and adminis-  
tration, and in controlling corporations and  
making them deal justly with individuals  
and the public, not only done more than  
our opponents, but also unlike our oppo-  
nents, we have made our performance  
square with our promises.

We have been able to do this very large-  
ly because we have declined to play the  
part of the demagogue, and to make prom-  
ises incapable of fulfillment, meant not to  
be fulfilled, but to help carry an election.  
In other words, we can be trusted and our  
opponents can not be trusted, and the dif-  
ference between being trustworthy and un-  
trustworthy is so great as to swamp all  
other differences.

What is true of New York is true of the  
rest of the country, and what is true of  
labor legislation and of the control of cor-  
porations will be true of trusts.

In other words, instead of going to incite  
one class against another, instead of in-  
dulging in mere denunciation of one class  
of people, or of making impossible prom-  
ises to another class, we set ourselves to work  
in practical, common-sense fashion to face  
the new problems that had arisen, seri-  
ously to study them; not to try to solve  
them by crude legislation entered into be-  
fore we really knew what we had to en-  
counter, but when we once had satisfied  
ourselves as to the facts, to bring in the  
remedy the facts called for.

## Solution of the First Problem.

Just exactly this will be done with the  
trusts. It will need the best ability we  
can produce, and, above all, it will need  
integrity, sober good sense and freedom  
from emotional demagoguery.

The man who promises you that at one  
stroke he can solve so vast and difficult a  
problem, promises you what he knows he  
can not fulfill and shows that he thinks  
but ill of your intelligence when he makes  
the promise.

We promise you less, but what we prom-  
ise we will do. The problem will be solved,  
and it will be solved not by our foes, but  
by us. Just as in New York state the prob-  
lem of adequately taxing the great cor-  
porations, of adequately taxing wealth, has  
been solved by the Republican party—not  
the Democratic; so as well in the nation  
as in the states, it is we and not our  
foes who will provide the remedies that  
can be provided against the evils the trusts  
have brought in their train.

We seek to ameliorate and curb abuses  
and not to destroy what may be useful.  
Our opponents take refuge in destruction  
only, and not a few of the laws they pro-  
pose against trusts, if put on the statute  
books, would destroy the right of labor  
unions to exist, or of small tradesmen or  
farmers to band together.

We shall do all in our power to destroy  
anything that upholds monopoly, that arti-  
ficially lowers wages or puts it in the hands  
of one man or one set of men to become ab-  
solute in any branch of business. We will  
interfere with these evils in any way we  
can. But we will find out how best and  
most wisely we can interfere before act-  
ing, and when we do act our action shall  
be effective.

## No Dishonor to American Arms.

Our opponents throughout the nation,  
and in particular here in Ohio, propose as  
a method of attacking trusts to meddle  
with the tariff, which would mean econ-  
omic disaster to the masses, and to de-  
base the coinage, which in addition to even  
more frightful economic disaster, would  
mean national dishonor.

When they come to the second plank in  
their platform, the question of expansion,  
they advocate the dishonor of the Ameri-  
can arms and the trailing of the American  
flag in the dust. They place themselves  
outside the rank of proper party opponents



# TRUMPET BLAST

## Governor Roosevelt's Ringing Call to Duty.

## HIS GREAT AKRON SPEECH.

## Full Text of His Arraignment of Democratic Insincerity.

## FREE SILVER CAN'T CURE TRUSTS

## The Bryan-McLean Philippine Policy a Creed of Shame.

## PERFORMANCE SQUARES PROMISE

## Record of the Republican Party in Constructive Statesmanship Proves It to Be the Only Party Which Can Be Trusted to Remedy the Abuses of Which the People Complain.

Akron, O., Sept. 23.—The address of Governor Theodore Roosevelt today at the opening of the Republican campaign has had few equals in brilliant eloquence and convincing presentation of the great issues which are now before the people, in the history of the state. The gallant hero of the Rough Riders was given a great ovation, and a tremendous crowd packed Grace park to hear him speak. It is safe to say that nobody within the reach of his voice was disappointed. They had expected a great deal, but "Teddy" fully came up to their expectations.

The meeting was presided over by Judge N. D. Tibbals of this city, and was the greatest rally at the opening of a political campaign that has been held in Ohio.

The speech in full is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans:

I come to speak to you today because we recognize throughout the nation that the contest this year in Ohio is not, and can not be anything but a national contest. It is idle to say it is local—yes, and worse than idle—it is dishonest to make such an assertion where the Democratic platform lays its special stress upon national questions.

I intend to discuss the issues raised and the issues avoided in this platform and by the chosen Democratic orators and representatives. Before doing so, however, I want, with all the emphasis at my command, to point out to you one thing. The value of a political party, and the worth to the nation of a public man, must depend very largely upon their sincerity; and, indeed, the worth of a nation can be to a certain extent gauged by the sincerity it exacts from its public men and its parties. If a party raises an issue which it knows is a false issue, merely for the hope of carrying an election, then that party shows in the most striking way that it is the enemy of the country and unfit to be intrusted with its government. The squaring of one's deeds with one's words is the quality above all others which we should exact from public men and from the spokesmen of great parties, whether those spokesmen appear upon the stump or speak through the platforms of their parties. If the spokesmen of a party do not and can not believe what they say, whether in the way of denunciation or promise, and especially if they promise what they know they can not perform, and what is palpably intended not to result in performance, but in vote-getting at the moment, then they insult the conscience and the intelligence of every free man fit to exercise a freeman's privilege.

### Democratic Insincerity.

This is just what the Democratic party in Ohio has done at this time, and just what its leaders, national and local, from the top down, are doing when they speak on expansion, on trusts and on free silver. For an honest difference of opinion and belief we can all entertain the heartiest respect. But when issues are raised in a purely demagogic spirit, not with a view to bettering bad conditions, but with the purpose of securing office for certain politicians, at no matter what ultimate cost to the people, we have a right to denounce in the strongest terms the men raising them. It is the sincere belief of all right-minded men who have the welfare of the nation close at heart, that the position taken by the Ohio Democracy, speaking in reality for the national Democracy in this campaign, is one destructive of national prosperity at home and of national honor abroad. Moreover, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that their leaders know that this is true, but are willing to plunge the country into any disaster, provided only they can persuade a sufficient number of dupes to put them where they can gratify their greed for office—their thirst for power.

Now and in 1861.

I should not use such language in an ordinary political contest. I use it now as I should have used it had I been alive during

the years of the civil war. The men whom we are now fighting champion a cause which in its essentials is the same as that championed by the dough face and the copperhead 37 years ago. They vote the war a failure now as they voted it a failure then. They mouth with hypocritical anxiety about a free press now as they did then. They attack the nation's credit and financial honesty now as they did then; and exactly as in those days, when they struck at an evil, they struck at it insincerely, so they strike insincerely at any real abuse of the present time, offering no remedy, and standing ready to hamper those who would really offer one; and when they propose a remedy, it is a measure which would aggravate ten times whatever of evil actually exists.

### Free Silver a Live Issue.

There is not an issue they raise on which we are not more than anxious to meet them more than half way, and on at least one of the issues you will see that they will try as far as may be to shuffle out of anything more than a perfunctory repetition of their former position. They wish to discuss the question of trusts, an economic question; and of expansion, which is really the question of upholding abroad the honor of the flag and the interests of the nation, and of making us rise to level to our duties as a world power.

They hope to avoid much discussion of the silver question—much discussion of their advocacy of a dishonest dollar, trusting that thereby they shall be enabled to say to the believers in free silver that they are heartily in favor of it, and yet to fool the men who stand for sound finance by explaining to them that that question is really relegated to the rear and is not a live issue. My fellow-citizens, it is, and it must be a live issue, an issue of vital and foremost importance to the welfare of this nation and of every man in it, and especially of every wage-worker in it; and it must remain one of the chief of live issues until it is not merely subordinated, but definitely abandoned or repudiated by the Democratic party. They can not be both for and against free silver, and as long as they are for it, it makes no difference whether they shout or whisper their allegiance. In either case they would have to turn their words into acts should they come into power; and in both cases, therefore, the menace to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of its citizens are equally great.

I shall not go over with you the arguments against a 48-cent dollar. Our opponents at the bottom of their hearts admit they dare not try to meet them, and trust to be able to avoid them by clouding the issue and diverting the attention of the voters to other matters.

### Country Above Party.

The salvation of this country lies to no small extent in the fact that while the bulk of our people fully appreciate the importance of party, and the usefulness of party government, yet that they put country above party.

More than once in the past, when the leaders of a great party, drunk with madness, have followed a path that meant terrible disaster to the nation, the nation has been saved by the fact that the best men in the party declined to follow the leaders who would make it false to the past, false to the country, false to the ideals of its best men. So it was in the civil war, when the war Democrats honored themselves by standing by the country; and so it will be now, for we have a right to call upon all sincere lovers of the flag, upon all believers in national honesty and civic uprightness, upon all men who wish to bring about the betterment and uplifting of the mass of the people, to stand with us until the heresies for which our opponents now fight have been relegated to the unclean dust where they belong.

### Democrats Propose No Remedy.

Our opponents denounce trusts. But they propose not one remedy that would not make the situation ten times worse than at its worst it now is. I have read through carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and of his fellows to find out what they propose to do. I have found plenty of vague denunciation. I have not found so much as an attempt to formulate a rational policy of relief.

More and more as we study their speeches, it must be impressed deeply upon us that they are not seeking to secure a remedy for the grave economic evils that have made themselves manifest in connection with the huge industrial development, which we speak of as the "growth of trusts"; that they are not honestly striving for a remedy; that all they are seeking to do is to raise a cry which will inflame the people, that thereby they themselves may come back to power. They are not striving to benefit the people. They are striving to hoodwink the people in order to benefit themselves.

### Free Silver No Remedy.

In the Democratic platform of Ohio just two measures of relief are proposed: The first, that you should change the tariff, because it favors trusts; and the second, that you should coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without regard to the action of any other nation.

They pretend that the tariff favors trusts. They know well that the greatest trusts in this country—the Standard Oil and the sugar trusts—are utterly unaffected by the tariff. They know well that the trust with which there is the most widespread and deepest dissatisfaction, the beef trust, is utterly unaffected by the tariff; and in my own state one of the largest trusts, the ice trust (which is said to have as its most prominent member and promoter that ardent anti-trust champion and advocate of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Richard Croker), is also wholly unaffected by the tariff.

They know all this, for they can not but know it, if they possess the intelligence to draw up a platform; and yet they inveigh against the tariff, knowing what they say is false, because, as they have no remedy, they trust, by proposing a false

remedy, they can mislead the people for their own benefit and to the people's destruction. Six years ago you were under a kind of tariff to which they now ask you to return. And you were suffering from the threat of free coinage—the threat which they now revive.

### Six Years Ago and Today.

Are the people of this country so shortsighted that they forget the miseries of six years ago? Do they forget the bread riots, the poverty, the squalid want, even of those able and anxious to work? I appeal to the evidence of your own senses. Are you or are you not better off than you were six years ago? The farmer, the tradesman, the man with the dinner pail, the wage-worker, are these men as a whole better or worse off than they were six years ago?

In a great community there is, and there always will be, individual suffering, not only among the shiftless and the ne'er-do-wells, but at certain times and in certain places among the honest and industrious with whom fate has gone hard. We can not by any laws bring happiness and prosperity to every one, but we can do what the Republican party has actually done; that is, by wise legislation and wise administration secure the chance for the great bulk of our people to live out their lives and do their work with the odds as much as possible in their favor; the conditions as favorable as they can be made.

You can not by law make a man prosperous. You can only do what we have done—give him the chance to become prosperous by his own exertions. But you can very readily by law take this chance away from him, and as sure as there is a sun in heaven, if you do what your opponents ask you to do, if you upset our present tariff policy and plunge us back into the economic chaos in which we were floundering six years ago, and if you upset our system of finance and destroy our national credit, then you will cast this country into a condition of appalling misery, a misery which will be felt by a, but which will be felt most severely by the wage-workers, to whom our foes especially appeal. Surely, the country has had enough of tariff tinkering by the opponents of a protective tariff.

### Free Silver and the Wage-Earners.

The second great remedy they propose for trusts is the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1—the coinage of a 48-cent dollar. They actually propose to the people that, if the trusts deprive certain men of part of their earnings, or throw a certain body of men out of employment, this shall be remedied by decreeing that the men who still have employment shall be paid 48 cents on the dollar or the work they do.

If they carry through their proposition, if they succeed in securing the free coinage of silver, the effect would be indeed disastrous upon the whole community; for there is, in spite of what demagogues may say, a real and ever present brotherhood of interest throughout this whole nation, from east to the bottom, from the east to the west, from the north to the south, and you can not cause widespread disaster to any one class without including other classes therein to a greater or less extent; but remember that the disaster would fall with most crushing weight not upon the men against whom the demagogues rail, but upon the wage-workers, with whose interest they profess to themselves to be primarily concerned.

The utter unsettlement of values consequent upon a complete upsetting of our financial system would give a great opportunity for gain to every unscrupulous speculator in the country, and probably the people who would suffer the least from it would be the very people who by combination have created the greatest trusts. They could, and they would partly protect themselves. Here and there they would even wring profit for themselves out of the distress caused to the multitude by the folly which has made them yield to the snare of their demagogic advisers.

But the wage-earners, the wage-workers they could not protect themselves. They would suffer more than any other men and there would be no help for them. No man in this country is so vitally interested in having the currency kept at its full value as is the man who at the end of the week or at the end of the month is paid his earnings by another for whom he works. The big capitalist, a large share of whose expenses takes the form of wages, would be compensated to some extent for his losses in other directions by the shrinking of the amount he would have to pay out for wages; but the man who received these wages would not be compensated in any way. On him the blow would fall with crushing force, and for him there would be absolutely no offset.

In the long run, it is not in the power of any men, or of any outside force, to lower the standard of living of the American workingman, unless the American workingman does it himself. If the wage-workers act with wisdom and forethought, if they show farsighted prudence in their combinations, industrial and political, their ultimate welfare is assured. In the long run, only the American workingman can hurt himself. Think of it, gentlemen! Do not accept merely my arguments; think yourselves whether and how you individually could be helped by having a 48-cent dollar.

The foundation of our society rests upon the man with the dinner pail. Whatever is really for his welfare, for his permanent and ultimate welfare, is for the welfare of the community, and of all ways most surely to interfere with his material welfare, tampering with the currency in which he is paid is the surest. The banker, the manufacturer, the rich merchant, the large land owner, could get along after a fashion under the scourge of free coinage, but the laboring man could not. The laboring man would go down to the level where you find him in countries where silver is the standard metal.

### Democracy's Quack Nostrum.

What would you think of the quack who

administered a pill to cure a broken leg, and what would you think of the dupe who swallowed the pill in all seriousness? This is not an exact illustration of the conduct of our opponents in offering the free silver nostrum as a cure for trusts, only because the illustration is not nearly strong enough. The pill might be harmless to the man with the broken leg, and free silver would aggravate tenfold every evil the trusts have produced. What possible effect in controlling trusts could free silver have? As it would cost every dollar in half, it would make the total amount of capital put into the trusts reach a far higher nominal figure. Otherwise it would not have the slightest possible effect upon them, good, bad or indifferent, save only as it brought financial ruin to everybody in the community.

In short, I want you to keep in mind, to think over the fact that the two remedies our opponents propose—altering the tariff and debasing the currency—could have no possible effect in abating the evils of the trusts, and could hurt those who profit by the trusts only to the extent that they hurt every member of the American business community, from the capitalist to the day laborer. And furthermore, that together with this nullity of effect upon trusts, would go immense and possibly irretrievable damage to those men on whose behalf they profess to be agitated. Of course, when the upsetting of the tariff and the introduction of free coinage had ruined the whole business community, the trust owners would share to a greater or less extent in the general punishment of America. But they would not suffer as much as the wage-worker, and the evils complained of would not be improved by so much as a hair's breadth.

### Befogging the Minds of the People.

Do not take my word for it. Think it out for yourselves. Try to think out any possible way in which these so-called remedies will interfere with trusts, and then ponder deeply over the appalling disaster which their introduction would mean to the entire wage-earning class. I repeat what I have said: These remedies can not be proposed in good faith. Those who advance them must know that at best they could have no possible effect upon the evils complained of, even if they are too ignorant to realize the disasters that would follow in their wake. They are quack remedies and nothing else, and those that put them forth know that they are such.

What can you expect from political leaders who are not sincere in the remedies they propose? Who frame policies, not for the social and economic betterment of the people, but hoping to befog the minds of the people, and to get them to vote against their own real interests?

Now, I have dealt with the purely destructive arguments of the demagogue. I have shown that they do not propose one constructive piece of legislation; that they propose merely to tear down the whole building, because there is a leak in the roof over one room; that not only are their proposals mischievous, but that they themselves must know that they are mischievous, and have not even the poor apology of being sincere in their folly.

### The Record in New York.

When it comes to seriously grappling with those evils, the people can trust, not the glib quack who says he can cure the disease out of hand, when he knows nothing and professes to know nothing about what it really is, but the man who patiently and faithfully starts to make a diagnosis of the case, and then to cure each bad feature as the diagnosis reveals its existence.

Let me illustrate what I am about to say by giving you a brief history of what has recently occurred in my own state. For a number of years the Democratic party in New York state has posed as the especial enemy of corporate wealth, and in its platforms has denounced monopolists, trusts, rich corporations and the like, and bid strongly for the vote of the workingman. The Republican party, I am glad to say, has not gone on the principle of promising impossibilities with the hope of getting votes, but has promised what it could perform, and has made its performance square fully with its promise.

We never posed as the enemy of the rich man, as the enemy of the corporation. We merely said, and we meant what we said, that so far as we were concerned, rich and poor should be treated alike; the corporation safeguarded when it did well; made to pay its just obligations whether it did well or ill; and if it did ill, brought to summary justice. During the time that the Democrats were in power not one effective law was put upon the statute books to carry out the threats they made. As a matter of fact their threats were so large and vague, their promises so ample and incapable of fulfillment, that there was not one thing they could do which would in any way meet the expectations they had aroused.

We came in not promising the millennium; not saying we could remove all the inequalities which have existed on this earth since our grandfathers came out of their caves, but bent upon doing what in us lay to lighten to some extent the burden of injustice; to make conditions a little fairer, a little more equal. In consequence, we now have put upon the statute books for the first time in New York's history laws which make the heritage of the rich man pay a reasonable toll to the state before passing to his heirs; laws which make corporations pay to the state for the privileges they have obtained; and finally, a law which insures that the franchise holders who have received their franchises from the public shall pay the full and just amount which the privilege we have given them entitles us to receive from them.

### Injustice Remedied.

The inheritance tax, the corporation tax, the franchise tax, are one and all our handiwork; the handiwork of our party; of our party as it is now; as I appeal to you for its name; and they represent the first

great attempt that has been made in New York state to meet the new conditions caused by the upgrowing of great corporations, the exploitation of municipal franchises. In each instance, and especially in passing the franchise tax, in which I had the honor as governor to play a certain part, we had to face the opposition of the great and wealthy corporations; of those very corporations which our opponents delight to describe as the money power. We disregarded their opposition because we thought them wrong, just as fearlessly as we would have championed them if we had thought them right. We did no injustice. We simply remedied injustice.

What we promise is what we have actually done in New York, not only as regards corporations, but as regards labor legislation. Our opponents in New York promised very much, but all that they promised it was impossible to do, and so they did no thing.

It has been the Republican constitutional convention, the Republican legislatures and the Republican executives to whom nine-tenths of the best labor laws put upon the statute books of New York state have been due. We abolished the contract labor system; we established inspection of factories and the bureau of labor statistics; the eight-hour law; the law providing for the abolition of sweat shops; in short, every labor measure has been initiated and put through by us. At best, our opponents have followed in our footsteps, and often, as was the case last year, when both branches of the legislature and the executive were in our hands, the whole work has been done by us. The board of mediation and arbitration has for the first time become a live factor in the settlement of labor troubles; sweat shops are controlled; the eight-hour law is enforced. In our state convicts do not compete with free labor, and the bureau of labor statistics and the factory inspector's department work practically hand in hand with the foremost representatives of the wage-workers to do all that can be done in the interests of labor.

### Squaring Performance With Promise.

Again let me remind you that what I lay emphasis on is that in New York state, with the legislation of which I am best acquainted, we have, in upholding the interests of labor by legislation and administration, and in controlling corporations and making them deal justly with individuals and the public, not only done more than our opponents, but also unlike our opponents, we have made our performance square with our promises.

We have been able to do this very largely because we have declined to play the part of the demagogue, and to make promises incapable of fulfillment, meant not to be fulfilled, but to help carry an election. In other words, we can be trusted and our opponents can not be trusted, and the difference between being trustworthy and untrustworthy is so great as to swamp all other differences.

What is true of New York is true of the rest of the country, and what is true of labor legislation and of the control of corporations will be true of trusts.

In other words, instead of rising to incite one class against another, instead of indulging in mere denunciation of one class of people, or of making impossible promises to another class, we set ourselves to work in practical, common-sense fashion to face the new problems that had arisen, seriously to study them; not to try to solve them by crude legislation entered into before we really knew what we had to encounter, but when we once had satisfied ourselves as to the facts, to bring in the remedy the facts called for.

### Solution of the First Problem.

Just exactly this will be done with the trusts. It will need the best ability we can produce, and, above all, it will need integrity, sober good sense and freedom from emotional demagoguery.

The man who promises you that at one stroke he can solve so vast and difficult a problem, promises you what he knows he can not fulfill and shows that he thinks but ill of your intelligence when he makes the promise.

We promise you less, but what we promise we will do. The problem will be solved, and it will be solved not by our foes, but by us. Just as in New York state the problem of adequately taxing the great corporations, of adequately taxing wealth, has been solved by the Republican party—not the Democratic; so as well in the nation as in the states, it is we and not our foes who will provide the remedies that can be provided against the evils the trusts have brought in their train.

We seek to ameliorate and curb abuses and not to destroy what may be useful. Our opponents take refuge in destruction only, and not a few of the laws they propose against trusts, if put on the statute books, would destroy the right of labor unions to exist, or of small tradesmen or farmers to band together.

We shall do all in our power to destroy anything that upholds monopoly, that artificially lowers wages or artificially increases prices or puts it in the hands of one man or one set of men to become absolute in any branch of business. We will interfere with these evils in any way we can. But we will find out how best and most wisely we can interfere before acting, and when we do act our action shall be effective.

### No Dishonor to American Arms.

Our opponents throughout the nation, and in particular here in Ohio, propose as a method of attacking trusts to meddle with the tariff, which would mean economic disaster to the masses, and to debase the coinage, which in addition to even more frightful economic disaster, would mean national dishonor.

When they come to the second plank in their platform, the question of expansion, they advocate the dishonor of the American arms and the trailing of the American flag in the dust. They place themselves outside the rank of proper party opponents







and make themselves merely the enemies of the nation as a whole, as already by their action on the currency they have shown themselves to be the enemies of honesty within the nation.

The other day Ohio sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new dispensation in the shape of Congressman Lentz, who in the shape of between fervent hopes for the success of Aguinaldo, and, therefore, for the ruin of the American army in the Philippines, and the firmly expressed conviction that the mantle of Washington and Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of ex-Governor Altgeld. Truly, Mr. Bryan's new dispensation begins with a queer catalogue of saints when they canonize Aguinaldo as a hero and Altgeld as a sage. The combination is entirely appropriate.

Those who would encourage anarchy at home most naturally strike hands with the enemies of our country abroad. The friend of the bombthrower and his apologists are doing what is fit and meet when they strike hands across the seas with those who are fighting our soldiers in foreign lands. Fundamentally the causes which they champion are the same. The step from encouraging the assassination of the guardians of the law at home to the aiding and abetting of the shooting down of our soldiers abroad is but a short one; and it matters little whether the encouragement be given by the exercise of the pardoning power, by raving speeches upon the platform, or by the circulation of silly documents composed by men too feeble to accomplish the mischief they design.

Make no mistake! In the Philippines we are at war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory, and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there save through victory.

#### No Honor Save by Victory.

Every argument that our opponents make now is exactly such as if they were logical they would make on behalf of the Sioux Indians in South Dakota or the Apaches in New Mexico, and such as they actually did make at the outbreak of the civil war. If we have no moral right to interfere in the Philippines then we have no moral right to interfere in an Indian reservation. If we have no right in Luzon and should leave it to the Tagals, then we have no right in Alaska and should leave it to the Indians and the Esquimaux.

Not one argument can be made for the proposed line of conduct in the one case that does not apply with exactly as much force to the other. People tell you that the Filipinos are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the copperheads of 1861 said of the Confederates. Here, in Ohio, Vallandigham ran on the issue that the war was a failure and that the independence of southern states should be acknowledged.

The feeble Vallandighams of today take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past, she will give the same answer now that she gave then. No man can hesitate in this struggle and ever afterward call himself a true American and a true patriot. He must stand by the flag. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one and uphold the other is to overwhelm the party that assails both.

#### Democracy's Creed of Shame.

Undying shame shall be his portion if he does not stand with us at this crisis. There is no man living now who has anything but a feeling of respect for the gallant Confederates who showed their sincerity in the appeal to arms and valiantly risked their lives for what they mistakenly thought to be right; but scant, indeed, is our sympathy for their northern allies who sat at home and talked treason but never exposed their bodies to the risk of paying for their words.

The same burden of shame rests on the men who preach the creed of the weakling and the coward in their own safe homes now, while our soldiers are fighting valiantly in the tropic islands of the eastern seas and are bearing forward the flag of our country in a cause that is not only the cause of America, but the cause of civilization and humanity. Aye! and ultimately the cause of the very islanders who are ignorantly bearing arms against us.

Two facts must be emphasized: First, that out of the present situation, the only honorable and humane way is to put down armed resistance in the Philippines and to establish a government of orderly justice; and, in the second place, that this situation inevitably arose out of the war and could not have been avoided save by shameful conduct on our part. You will meet short-sighted people who say that Dewey, after sinking the Spanish fleet, should have sailed away from Manila bay. Of course such conduct was impossible.

#### We Must Finish What We Begun.

It is not too much to say that such conduct would have been infamous. Either the islands would have been left to their own fate and such a course been followed, in which case a series of bloody massacres would have taken place and the war between the Spaniards and the Filipinos would have dragged along its wretched length until some outside interference took place; or else, what is far more probable, as Dewey's fleet sailed out, the fleet of some European power would have sailed in, and we should have had the keen mortification of seeing the task which we shrank from begun by some nation which did not distrust its own powers, which had the courage to dare to be great.

Dewey had to stay and we had to finish the job we had begun. The talk about the Filipinos having practically achieved their independence is, of course, the veriest nonsense. Aguinaldo, who has turned against us, owed his return to the islands to us. It was our troops and not the Filipinos who conquered the Spaniards, and as a consequence it was to us the islands fell, and we shall show ourselves not merely

weaklings unfit to take our place among the great nations of the world, but traitors to the cause of the advancement of mankind if we flinch from doing aright the task which destiny has intrusted to our hand.

We have no more right to leave the Filipinos to butcher one another and sink slowly back into savagery than we would have the right, in an excess of sentimentality, to declare the Sioux and Apaches free to expel all white settlers from the lands they once held. The Filipinos offer excellent material for the future; with our aid they may be brought up to the level of self-government, but at present they can not stand alone for any length of time.

#### Weakling's Creed of the Antis.

A weak nation can be pardoned for giving up a work which it does badly, but a strong nation can not be pardoned for flinching from a great work because, forsooth, there are attendant difficulties and hardships.

The century which is just closing has seen what the century which is opening will surely also see—vast strides in civilization, the result of the conquest of the world's waste spaces, the result of the expansion of the great masterful, ruling races of the world. There is much prattle and much shrieking against expansion. Are the prattlers so ignorant as not to know that the existence of the United States is due to the greatest application of the expansion policy which the world has ever seen?

If our forefathers who came over the seas to settle in the vast wooded wilderness along the Atlantic seaboard nearly 200 years ago had been as timid as those degenerate descendants of theirs who now protest against expansion, this continent would still be nothing but the hunting ground of the red men. Russia has expanded in Asia, England in Asia, Africa and Australia, and France and Germany in Africa, all with the strides of giants during the years that have just passed. In every instance the expansion has taken place because the race was a great race. It was a sign of proof of greatness in the expanding nation; and, moreover, bear in mind that in each instance it was of incalculable benefit to mankind.

#### Expansion the Law of Progress.

In Australia a great sister commonwealth to our own has sprung up. In India a peace like the Roman peace has been established, and the country made immeasurably better. So it is in Egypt, in Algiers and at the Cape, while Siberia, before our very eyes, is being changed from the seat of wandering tribes of ferocious nomads into a great civilized country.

When great nations fear to expand, shrink from expansion, it is because their greatness is coming to an end. Are we still in the prime of our lusty youth, still at the beginning of our glorious manhood to sit down among outworn peoples, to take our place with the weak and craven? A thousand times no! A thousand times rather face any difficulty—rather meet and overcome any danger—than turn the generous and vigorous blood of our national life into the narrow channels of ignominy and fear. Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses, for they are striving to bring dishonor upon the American republic. They can qualify, refine, differentiate and differ all they wish, but fundamentally their attitude is the attitude of hostility to the flag, of hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the nation—the greatness of the race.

The other day in New York a Democratic club started to call itself the Dewey club and had to abandon the name because the members quarreled so among themselves—half of them repudiating Dewey because he was an expansionist. Think of it! They dared not call themselves after the greatest hero, military or naval, whom we have produced since the civil war because they were not loyal to the policy for which they stood; to the policy which he has done so much to put into effect.

#### Ohio's Battle a National Contest.

My fellow-citizens, this contest of yours in Ohio is no mere state contest. It is a national contest. Our opponents are fighting on national grounds. They take their stand in favor of economic unrest, of financial dishonesty and of national dishonor.

We take up the glove that they throw down. We meet them on every point. We stand for a continuation of the conditions which have brought prosperity to us. We stand for an intelligent effort to wipe out any wrong that may arise without substituting a tenfold greater evil. Finally, we stand for upholding the traditional American policy of defending the honor of the American people in the face of any foreign foe and of giving free outlet to the vigorous and abounding strength of the nation.

We follow the policy which under Washington secured us the navigation of the Mississippi and the peopling of the wilderness up to its shores; which under Jefferson secured the expansion of the United States through the Louisiana purchase to the far shores of Oregon; which under his successors secured our expansion into Texas and California; which as late as the days of Seward secured our expansion into Alaska. Four years ago the very people who now cry out against the Filipinos were crying out over Hawaii and demanding (and for the moment succeeding in the demand) that our flag should be hoisted down where it had once been hoisted. Now Hawaii is ours and its coming in has not caused a ripple of trouble, and who would think of giving it up?

If we flinch from doing our task in the face of the nations, if we flee from the Philippines, we shall have written a shameful page in the history of our country, a page which our sons and grandsons will read with bowed heads. I verily believe that the shame and anger such action would arouse in our bosoms would force us in a few brief years again to tread the path upon which we have now entered, only the delay would increase beyond measure the difficulty and danger. We can

not shrink from doing the task allotted to us, unless we are content to see it done by stronger hands, and to admit that we are not in the first rank among nations. Surely no American worthy the name will make such an admission.

In the present crisis we appeal not merely to party, but beyond party; we appeal to all good citizens, to all patriotic Americans, to stand with us as we uphold financial integrity and the conditions which make for material prosperity at home, as we uphold the honor of the flag and the interests of the nation abroad.

#### WAGE ADVANCE GREATER.

Dun's Review Points Out It Is Larger Than the Increase in the Price of Goods.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today said in part:

The reaction in the stock market is not a sign of anything outside that market, but has set many to look for signs of a reaction elsewhere. Such signs have been hard to find. It has been for months a wonder that the demand for products was sustained at rates exceeding past consumption in any year, notwithstanding the general rise in prices. A partial explanation is that scarcely any class of products directly consumed by individuals has advanced as much as the wages and the employment of labor.

With more hands at work, more hours, and at 10 to 15 per cent higher wages, the gain in purchasing power has been quite beyond the rise of 4 per cent in boots and shoes this year, or 8 per cent in leather, 5.2 per cent in woolen goods, or 10.9 per cent in wool, and even beyond the rise of 17 per cent in cotton goods, mainly due to the rise of 13 per cent in cotton. But products used in manufacturing and transporting have advanced much more, because of the enormous increase in volume of business done, and in anticipated business for the future.

Wheat exports fell a little below last year's, but in three weeks, flour included, have been 8,656,877 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 9,293,281 bushels last year, and 1,021,298 bushels from racing ports, against 907,661 bushels last year. But western receipts have been 21,759,862 bushels, against 23,029,379 bushels last year, and even more impressive are the receipts of 18,515,932 bushels corn, against 11,177,483 bushels last year, and the exports of 9,201,427 bushels, against 5,945,966 bushels last year. Prices moved little either way until Friday, when a sharp advance made the weeks gain 1 1/4 cents.

When men pay \$3 to \$5 per ton more than the latest quoted price for iron products in order to get early deliveries it is because delay is threatened on works or railroads or bridges, vessels or machinery, promising a net profit many times the cost of a small fraction of the material.

Bessemer and anthracite pig are unchanged, Grey forge at Pittsburg, and Chicago and southern iron are higher, bars \$2 per ton higher and plates \$3 per ton and rails \$1 per ton. Most of the business is for next year with premiums paid for more speedy delivery.

The American Woolen company has announced that the whole production of all its worsted mills has been sold, which may give unexpected opportunities for other mills. Its contracts for a great quantity of new machinery indicate a belief that within its field the demand for goods will much exceed the capacity of its works. Prices have been firm, with wool somewhat stronger since the general advance at London sales. Sales at the three chief markets were 13,443,800 pounds.

Failures for the week have been 154 in the United States, against 173 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 16 last year.

#### Venezuelan Troops at Guira.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: The Venezuelan government was concentrating its eastern forces at Guira to meet the revolutionist troops under General Mata. It is reported the reason President Andrade returned to Caracas was that he feared treachery on the part of the two generals who are believed to be in sympathy with the revolution.

#### Accepted in Place of Baer.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 23.—Rev. Albert B. Coats of Beverly accepted the nomination of the Massachusetts Prohibition state committee for governor in place of John Willis Baer, declined.

#### WEATHER FORECAST.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain today; cooler in southern portion. Tomorrow fair; fresh northerly winds on the lake.

Ohio—Rain today, followed by clearing; cooler in southern portion. Tomorrow fair; fresh northerly winds on the lake.

West Virginia—Generally fair today and tomorrow, except rain and cooler in northwest portion today; variable winds.

## FIRM ON SUZERAINTY.

### England Again Denies Transvaal's Sovereignty.

#### ANOTHER NOTE SENT TO BOERS.

Baron Rothschild Conferred With First Lord of Treasury, Probably in Regard to Money Difficulties—Reported England Has Secured Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to The Pall Mall Gazette the of patch sent by the British cabinet to the Transvaal opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Kruger's last reply, and proceeds with a very firm insistence upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the claim of a sovereign state, that it pointed out the British readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the other British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted, and concluded with the intimation that the imperial government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from them very shortly.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that another meeting of the cabinet will take place next Thursday or Friday, when the issues will be presented in a more serious shape.

Previous to the meeting of the cabinet Baron Rothschild visited the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Balfour. The circumstance is unusual, and is said to be in connection with the money difficulties the government is encountering regarding the prospective military campaign.

The government, it is understood, cabled Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner for South Africa, a message in accordance with the cabinet's decision, as outlined in The Pall Mall Gazette. It is said that the message also protests strongly against the accusation of bad faith on the part of Mr. Conyngham Greene.

In the meantime no active steps will be taken to send an army corps to South Africa, but preparations of a general kind will continue quietly for the dispatch of a large army under General Sir Redvers Buller should President Kruger decline to avail himself of the further opportunity now given for a compromise.

The Standard says it believes the government has decided to convene parliament next month.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is asserted here that an understanding exists in Pretoria that the Cape Colony government will, at the last moment, declare in favor of the Transvaal."

"It is reported that fresh arrests of journalists and outlanders are imminent at Johannesburg."

ALLAHABAD, British India, Sept. 23.—The Pioneer printed a dispatch saying negotiations have been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa bay Nov. 1.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.—President Kruger has been in telegraphic conference with President Steyn regarding the situation, and the decision of the raad of the Orange Free State is awaited with interest.

Large numbers of local Danes, Germans, Frenchmen, Hollanders and Americans have ordered their services to Commandant General Joubert in the event of hostilities.

Cape Town, Sept. 23.—Writing to an intimate friend here, President Kruger says:

"Things are serious and will become graver, but a peaceful settlement will be attained."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, visited the foreign office. It is understood that his visit was in regard to the Alaskan negotiations. In an interview with a reporter Mr. Choate said: "Of course Lord Salisbury did not discuss the Transvaal crisis with me. I can say that the United States has made no representations of any kind regarding the Transvaal, and the same applies so far as I know to Germany. I hope there will be no war, but things are quite uncertain."

Mr. Choate returned to Scotland.

#### Ill of Appendicitis.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 23.—William J. Burns, assistant chief of the United States secret service, is seriously ill in this city from appendicitis.

#### General Brault Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—General Brault, who succeeded General Renouard as chief of the general staff Nov. 4, 1898, is dead.

#### Political Exiles Returned.

SAN DOMINGO, Sept. 23.—A warship from Porto Rico, with 40 political exiles on board, arrived here.

## Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.		335	337	339	341	350	361	
		AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM	
Pittsburgh	lv	45	11	30	14	30	10	15
Johnstown	"	6	35	2	12	52	11	50
Lawrenceville	"	6	44	2	20	53	11	55
Lawrenceville	"	6	48			54	11	55
Lawrenceville	"	6	57			55	12	13
Lawrenceville	"	6	59			55	12	13
Lawrenceville	"	7	10			56	12	23
Lawrenceville	"	7	20	2	49	58	12	33
Lawrenceville	ar	7	32	2	59	6	28	12
Lawrenceville	lv	7	38	3	10			12
Lawrenceville	lv	7	43					12
Lawrenceville	lv	7	48					12
Lawrenceville	lv	7	56					12
Lawrenceville	lv	8	00	3	25			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	06	3	42			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	10	4	13			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	16	3	43			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	20	4	13			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	26	4	33			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	30	4	33			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	34	4	38			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	40	4	38			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	46	5	05			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	50	5	05			1
Lawrenceville	lv	8	56	5	25			1
Lawrenceville	lv	9	00	6	25			1
Lawrenceville	lv	9	06	6	25			1
Lawrenceville	lv	9	10	6	25			1
Lawrenceville	lv	9	16	6	25			1
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Lawrenceville	lv	10	10	6	25			1
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Lawrenceville	lv	12	20	6	25			1



and make themselves merely the enemies of the nation as a whole, as already by their action on the currency they have shown themselves to be the enemies of honesty within the nation.

The other day Ohio sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new dispensation in the shape of Congressman Lentz, who divided his time between fervent hopes for the success of Aguinaldo, and, therefore, for the rule of the American army in the Philippines, and the firmly expressed conviction that the mantle of Washington and Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of ex-Governor Altgeld. Truly, Mr. Bryan's new dispensation begins with a queer catalogue of saints when they canonize Aguinaldo as a hero and Altgeld as a sage. The combination is entirely appropriate.

Those who would encourage anarchy at home most naturally strike hands with the enemies of our country abroad. The friend of the bombthrower and his apologists are doing what is fit and meet when they strike hands across the seas with those who are fighting our soldiers in foreign lands. Fundamentally the causes which they champion are the same. The step from encouraging the assassination of the guardians of the law at home to the aiding and abetting of the shooting down of our soldiers abroad is but a short one; and it matters little whether the encouragement be given by the exercise of the pardoning power, by raving speeches upon the platform, or by the circulation of silly documents composed by men feeble to accomplish the mischief they design.

Make no mistake! In the Philippines we are at war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory, and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there save through victory.

#### No Honor Save by Victory.

Every argument that our opponents make now is exactly such as if they were logical they would make on behalf of the Sioux Indians in South Dakota or the Apaches in New Mexico, and such as they actually did make at the outbreak of the civil war. If we have no moral right to interfere in the Philippines then we have no moral right to interfere in an Indian reservation. If we have no right in Luzon and should leave it to the Tagals, then we have no right in Alaska and should leave it to the Indians and the Esquimaux.

Not one argument can be made for the proposed line of conduct in the one case that does not apply with exactly as much force to the other. People tell you that the Filipinos are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the copperheads of 1861 said of the Confederates. Here, in Ohio, Vallandigham ran on the issue that the war was a failure and that the independence of southern states should be acknowledged.

The feeble Vallandighams of today take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past, she will give the same answer now that she gave then. No man can hesitate in this struggle and ever afterward call himself a true American and a true patriot. He must stand by the flag. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one and uphold the other is to overwhelm the party that assails both.

#### Democracy's Creed of Shame.

Undying shame shall be his portion if he does not stand with us at this crisis. There is no man living now who has anything but a feeling of respect for the gallant Confederates who showed their sincerity in the appeal to arms and valiantly risked their lives for what they mistakenly thought to be right; but scant, indeed, is our sympathy for their northern allies who sat at home and talked treason but never exposed their bodies to the risk of paying for their words.

The same burden of shame rests on the men who preach the creed of the weakling and the coward in their own safe homes now, while our soldiers are fighting valiantly in the tropic islands of the eastern seas and are bearing forward the flag of our country in a cause that is not only the cause of America, but the cause of civilization and humanity. Aye! and ultimately the cause of the very islanders who are ignorantly bearing arms against us.

Two facts must be emphasized: First, that out of the present situation, the only honorable and humane way is to put down armed resistance in the Philippines and to establish a government of orderly justice; and, in the second place, that this situation inevitably arose out of the war and could not have been avoided save by shameful conduct on our part. You will meet short-sighted people who say that Dewey, after sinking the Spanish fleet, should have sailed away from Manila bay. Of course such conduct was impossible.

#### We Must Finish What We Begun.

It is not too much to say that such conduct would have been infamous. Either the islands would have been left to their own fate and such a course been followed, in which case a series of bloody massacres would have taken place and the war between the Spaniards and the Filipinos would have dragged along its wretched length until some outside interference took place; or else, what is far more probable, as Dewey's fleet sailed out, the fleet of some European power would have sailed in, and we should have had the keen mortification of seeing the task which we shrank from begun by some nation which did not distrust its own powers, which had the courage to dare to be great.

Dewey had to stay and we had to finish the job we had begun. The talk about the Filipinos having practically achieved their independence is, of course, the veriest nonsense. Aguinaldo, who has turned against us, owed his return to the islands to us. It was our troops and not the Filipinos who conquered the Spaniards, and as a consequence it was to us the islands fell, and we shall show ourselves not merely

weaklings unfit to take our place among the great nations of the world, but traitors to the cause of the advancement of mankind if we flinch from doing aright the task which destiny has entrusted to our hands.

We have no more right to leave the Philippines to butcher one another and sink slowly back into savagery than we would have the right, in an excess of sentimentality, to declare the Sioux and Apaches free to expel all white settlers from the lands they once held. The Filipinos offer excellent material for the future; with our aid they may be brought up to the level of self-government, but at present they can not stand alone for any length of time.

#### Weakling's Creed of the Anti

A weak nation can be pardoned for giving up a work which it does badly, but a strong nation can not be pardoned for flinching from a great work because, forsooth, there are attendant difficulties and hardships.

The century which is just closing has seen what the century which is opening will surely also see—vast strides in civilization, the result of the conquest of the world's waste spaces, the result of the expansion of the great masterful, ruling races of the world. There is much prattle and much shrieking against expansion. Are the prattlers so ignorant as not to know that the existence of the United States is due to the greatest application of the expansion policy which the world has ever seen?

If our forefathers who came over the seas to settle in the vast wooded wilderness along the Atlantic seaboard nearly 200 years ago had been as timid as those degenerate descendants of theirs who now protest against expansion, this continent would still be nothing but the hunting ground of the red men. Russia has expanded in Asia, England in Asia, Africa and Australia, and France and Germany in Africa, all with the strides of giants during the years that have just passed. In every instance the expansion has taken place because the race was a great race. It was a sign of proof of greatness in the expanding nation; and, moreover, bear in mind that in each instance it was of incalculable benefit to mankind.

#### Expansion the Law of Progress.

In Australia a great sister commonwealth to our own has sprung up. In India a peace like the Roman peace has been established, and the country made immeasurably better. So it is in Egypt, in Algiers and at the cape, while Siberia, before our very eyes, is being changed from the seat of wandering tribes of ferocious nomads into a great civilized country.

When great nations fear to expand, shrink from expansion, it is because their greatness is coming to an end. Are we still in the prime of our lusty youth, still at the beginning of our glorious manhood to sit down among outworn peoples, to take our place with the weak and craven? A thousand times no! A thousand times rather face any difficulty—rather meet and overcome any danger—than turn the generous and vigorous blood of our national life into the narrow channels of ignominy and fear. Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses, for they are striving to bring dishonor upon the American republic. They can qualify, refine, differentiate and differ all they wish, but fundamentally their attitude is the attitude of hostility to the flag, of hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the nation—the greatness of the race.

The other day in New York a Democratic club started to call itself the Dewey club and had to abandon the name because the members quarreled so among themselves—half of them repudiating Dewey because he was an expansionist. Think of it! They dared not call themselves after the greatest hero, military or naval, whom we have produced since the civil war because they were not loyal to the policy for which that hero stood; to the policy which he has done so much to put into effect.

#### Ohio's Battle a National Contest.

My fellow-citizens, this contest of yours in Ohio is no mere state contest. It is a national contest. Our opponents are fighting on national grounds. They take their stand in favor of economic unrest, of financial dishonesty and of national dishonor.

We take up the glove that they throw down. We meet them on every point. We stand for a continuation of the conditions which have brought prosperity to us. We stand for an intelligent effort to wipe out any wrong that may arise without substituting a tenfold greater evil. Finally, we stand for upholding the traditional American policy of defending the honor of the American people in the face of any foreign foe and of giving free outlet to the vigorous and abounding strength of the nation.

We follow the policy which under Washington secured us the navigation of the Mississippi and the peopling of the wilderness up to its shores; which under Jefferson secured the expansion of the United States through the Louisiana purchase to the far shores of Oregon; which under his successors secured our expansion into Texas and California; which as late as the days of Seward secured our expansion into Alaska. Four years ago the very people who now cry out against the Philippines were crying out over Hawaii and demanding (and for the moment succeeding in the demand) that our flag should be hoisted down where it had once been hoisted. Now Hawaii is ours and its coming in has not caused a ripple of trouble, and who would think of giving it up?

If we flinch from doing our task in the face of the nations, if we flee from the Philippines, we shall have written a shameful page in the history of our country, a page which our sons and grandsons will read with bowed heads. I verily believe that the shame and anger such action would arouse in our bosoms would force us in a few brief years again to tread the path upon which we have now entered, only the delay would increase beyond measure the difficulty and danger. We can

not shrink from doing the task allotted to us, unless we are content to see it done by stronger hands, and to admit that we are not in the first rank among nations. Surely no American worthy the name will make such an admission.

In the present crisis we appeal not merely to party, but beyond party; we appeal to all good citizens, to all patriotic Americans, to stand with us as we uphold financial integrity and the conditions which make for material prosperity at home, as we uphold the honor of the flag and the interests of the nation abroad.

#### WAGE ADVANCE GREATER.

Dun's Review Points Out It Is Larger Than the Increase in the Price of Goods.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today said in part:

The reaction in the stock market is not a sign of anything outside that market, but has set many to look for signs of a reaction elsewhere. Such signs have been hard to find. It has been for months a wonder that the demand for products was sustained at rates exceeding past consumption in any year, notwithstanding the general rise in prices. A partial explanation is that scarcely any class of products directly consumed by individuals has advanced as much as the wages and the employment of labor.

With more hands at work, more hours, and at 10 to 15 per cent higher wages, the gain in purchasing power has been quite beyond the rise of 4 per cent in boots and shoes this year, or 8 per cent in leather, 5.2 per cent in woolen goods, or 10.9 per cent in wool, and even beyond the rise of 17 per cent in cotton goods, mainly due to the rise of 13 per cent in cotton. But products used in manufacturing and transporting have advanced much more, because of the enormous increase in volume of business done, and in anticipated business for the future.

Wheat exports fall a little below last year's, but in three weeks, flour included, have been 8,656,877 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 9,393,281 bushels last year, and 1,021,298 bushels from racing ports, against 907,061 bushels last year. But western receipts have been 21,759,852 bushels, against 23,029,379 bushels last year, and even more impressive are the receipts of 18,515,932 bushels corn, against 11,177,483 bushels last year, and the exports of 9,201,427 bushels, against 5,945,966 bushels last year. Prices moved little either way until Friday, when a sharp advance made the weeks gain 1 1/4 cents.

When men pay \$3 to \$5 per ton more than the latest quoted price for iron products in order to get early deliveries it is because delay is threatened on works or railroads or bridges, vessels or machinery, promising a net profit many times the cost of a small fraction of the material.

Bessemer and anthracite pig are unchanged, Grey forge at Pittsburgh, and Chicago and southern iron are higher, bars \$2 per ton higher and plates \$5 per ton and rails \$1 per ton. Most of the business is for next year with premiums paid for more speedy delivery.

The American Woolen company has announced that the whole production of all its worsted mills has been sold, which may give unexpected opportunities for other mills. Its contracts for a great quantity of new machinery indicate a belief that within its field the demand for goods will much exceed the capacity of its works. Prices have been firm, with wool somewhat stronger since the general advance at London sales. Sales at the three chief markets were 13,443,800 pounds.

Failures for the week have been 154 in the United States, against 173 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 16 last year.

#### Venezuelan Troops at Guira.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: The Venezuelan government was concentrating its eastern forces at Guira to meet the revolutionist troops under General Mata. It is reported the reason was that he feared treachery on the part of the two generals who are believed to be in sympathy with the revolution.

#### Accepted in Place of Baer.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 23.—Rev. Albert B. Coats of Beverly accepted the nomination of the Massachusetts Prohibition state committee for governor in place of John Wilks Baer, declined.

#### WEATHER FORECAST.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain today; cooler in southern portion. Tomorrow fair; fresh northerly winds on the lake. Ohio—Rain today, followed by clearing; cooler in southern portion. Tomorrow fair; fresh northerly winds on the lake. West Virginia—Generally fair today and tomorrow, except rain and cooler in northwest portion today; variable winds.

## FIRM ON SUZERAINTY.

England Again Denies Transvaal's Sovereignty.

#### ANOTHER NOTE SENT TO BOERS.

Baron Rothschild Conferred With First Lord of Treasury, Probably in Regard to Money Difficulties—Reported England Has Secured Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to The Pall Mall Gazette the dispatch sent by the British cabinet to the Transvaal opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Reitz's last reply, and proceeds with a very firm insistence upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the claim of a sovereign state, that it pointed out the British readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the other British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted, and concluded with the intimation that the imperial government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from them very shortly.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that another meeting of the cabinet will take place next Thursday or Friday, when the issues will be presented in a more serious shape.

Previous to the meeting of the cabinet Baron Rothschild visited the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Balfour. The circumstance is unusual, and is said to be in connection with the money difficulties the government is encountering regarding the prospective military campaign.

The government, it is understood, cabled Sir Alfred Miner, British high commissioner for South Africa, a message in accordance with the cabinet's decision, as outlined in The Pall Mall Gazette. It is said that the message also protests strongly against the accusation of bad faith on the part of Mr. Conyngham Greene.

In the meantime no active steps will be taken to send an army corps to South Africa, but preparations of a general kind will continue quietly for the dispatch of a large army under General Sir Redvers Buller should President Kruger decline to avail himself of the further opportunity now given for a compromise.

The standard says it believes the government has decided to convene parliament next month.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is asserted here that an understanding exists in Pretoria that the Cape Colony government will, at the last moment, declare in favor of the Transvaal."

"It is reported that fresh arrests of journalists and outsiders are imminent at Johannesburg."

ALLAHABAD, British India, Sept. 23.—The Pioneer printed a dispatch saying negotiations have been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa bay Nov. 1.

FACTORIA, Sept. 23.—President Kruger has been in telegraphic conference with President Steyn regarding the situation, and the decision of the raid of the Orange Free State is awaited with interest.

Large numbers of local Danes, Germans, Frenchmen, Hollanders and Americans have offered their services to Commandant General Joubert in the event of hostilities.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 23.—Writing to an intimate friend here, President Kruger says:

"Things are serious and will become graver, but a peaceful settlement will be attained."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Josepha H. Choate, visited the foreign office. It is understood that his visit was in regard to the Alaskan negotiations. In an interview with a reporter Mr. Choate said: "Of course Lord Salisbury did not discuss the Transvaal crisis with me. I can say that the United States has made no representations of any kind regarding the Transvaal, and the same applies so far as I know to Germany. I hope there will be no war, but things are quite uncertain."

Mr. Choate returned to Scotland.

#### Ill of Appendicitis.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 23.—William J. Burns, assistant chief of the United States secret service, is seriously ill in this city from appendicitis.

#### General Brault Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—General Brault, who succeeded General Renouard as chief of the general staff Nov. 4, 1898, is dead.

#### Political Exiles Returned.

SAN DOMINGO, Sept. 23.—A warship from Porto Rico, with 40 political exiles on board, arrived here.

## Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.		335 337	339 341	350 361	
		AM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	lv	5:45	11:30	14:30	7:10
Conestoga		6:35	12:21	5:21	8:20
York		6:44	12:22	5:31	8:30
Industry		6:48		5:40	8:30
Smiths Ferry		6:57		5:50	8:40
Smiths Ferry		6:59		5:52	8:42
East Liverpool		7:10	2:40	6:12	9:01
Waynesville	ar	7:20	2:49	6:14	9:06
Waynesville	ar	7:32	2:59	6:28	9:16
Waynesville	lv	7:38	3:10		
Waynesville Shop		7:43		12:45	
Waynesville		7:48		12:50	
Hammondsville		7:56		1:03	
Waynesville		8:00	3:25	1:06	
Waynesville		8:16	3:42	1:22	
Waynesville		9:00	4:13	2:05	
Waynesville	ar	9:30	4:33	2:30	
Waynesville	lv	10:10	4:38	2:35	
Waynesville		10:43	5:05	3:11	
Waynesville		11:02	5:26	3:30	
Waynesville	ar	12:10	6:25	4:30	
Waynesville	lv	7:45	3:17	6:55	11:07
Waynesville Shop		7:50	3:22	6:58	11:10
Waynesville		7:55	3:30	7:04	11:15
Waynesville		8:00	3:35	7:09	11:19
Waynesville		8:05	3:43	7:14	11:23
Waynesville		8:09	3:47	7:18	11:27
Waynesville		8:16	3:55	7:23	11:33
Waynesville		8:24	4:04	7:30	11:39
Waynesville		8:40	4:23	7:45	11:50
Waynesville	lv	8:40	4:23	7:45	11:50
Waynesville		8:49	4:35	7:53	11:58
Waynesville		8:58	4:44	8:00	12:05
Waynesville		9:07	4:54	8:09	12:15
Waynesville		9:14	5:00	8:15	12:21
Waynesville		9:23	5:10	8:20	12:30
Waynesville		9:32	5:20	8:28	12:37
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SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 23.—Captain Coghlan, formerly in command of the Raleigh, was ordered east to attend the Dewey reception.

## Ordered to Start For Philippines.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The Twenty-eighth regiment received orders to start from Camp Meade Monday morning for the Philippines.

## PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the clerk of the Board of Education, No. 177 Broadway, East Liverpool, Ohio, until 12 o'clock noon.

**OCTOBER 20, 1899,**

for furnishing all the materials and for doing all the work necessary to build and complete a school building on lots Nos. 2014 and 2015, in East End, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, and as determined by the Board of Education by resolution, adopted August 21st, 1899.

The price for labor and materials must be stated separately in the bids.

Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same, and must be accompanied by a certified check for \$500, as a guarantee that if the bid be accepted a contract will be entered into.

Contractors will be required to furnish an acceptable bond, signed by no less than two responsible disinterested persons or an approved surety company, in sum not less than one-half the contract price. Plans and specifications may be examined at this office.

All proposals must be sealed up and addressed to the Clerk, and endorsed on the outside, plainly showing the items bid upon and the name of the bidder.

The School Board reserves the right to reject or accept any, or part of any, or all proposals.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WALTER B. HILL,  
Clerk.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, August 22, 1899.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1899.



## A TEMPTING BAIT

Is a box of our candies. All the girls say it is the best made.

HASSEY'S PLACE, 195 Washington.



6 choice lots, 30x70, near bridge on Ohio side, at \$450 each.

Lot 30x130, with 8-room dwelling, on Fourth street, near Market.

Postoffice building at a price that will interest you.

We have other choice properties in all parts of the city.

**Geo. H. Owen & Co.,**

GENERAL INSURANCE  
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SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 23.—Captain Coghlan, formerly in command of the Raleigh, was ordered east to attend the Dewey reception.

## Ordered to Start For Philippines.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The Twenty-eighth regiment received orders to start from Camp Meade Monday morning for the Philippines.

## PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, No. 177 Broadway, East Liverpool, Ohio, until 12 o'clock noon.

OCTOBER 20, 1899,

for furnishing all the materials and for doing all the work necessary to build and complete a school building on lots Nos. 2014 and 2015, in East End, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, and as determined by the Board of Education by resolution, adopted August 21st, 1899.

The price for labor and materials must be stated separately in the bids.

Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same, and must be accompanied by a certified check for \$500, as a guarantee that if the bid be accepted a contract will be entered into.

Contractors will be required to furnish an acceptable bond, signed by no less than two responsible disinterested persons or an approved surety company, in sum not less than one-half the contract price. Plans and specifications may be examined at this office.

All proposals must be sealed up and addressed to the Clerk, and endorsed on the outside, plainly showing the items bid upon and the name of the bidder.

The School Board reserves the right to reject or accept any, or part of any, or all proposals.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WALTER B. HILL,  
Clerk.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, August 22, 1899.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1899.



## A TEMPTING BAIT

Is a box of our candies. All the girls say it is the best made.

HASSEY'S PLACE, 195 Washington.



6 choice lots, 30x70, near bridge on Ohio side, at \$450 each.

Lot 30x130, with 8-room dwelling, on Fourth street, near Market.

Postoffice building at a price that will interest you.

We have other choice properties in all parts of the city.

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Phone 49, 1st Nat. Bank Bld'g.

## M'INTOSH,

THE DRUG MAN,

Ninth and Main, Wellsville.

When in the city call and quench your thirst with a glass of delicious ice cream soda. None but the choicest and purest flavors used.

The News Review for news.



## Florist, Here is Your Chance.

A first-class florist, thoroughly understanding the business in every detail, to accept a partnership in a hot house in a centrally located position, with over an acre of fine ground, on which is erected a six room house, with all modern conveniences. Said florist will be required to erect and equip said hot house in first-class shape, suitable for making right returns for judicious investment, and will be fully backed in all legitimate expenses. For full particulars apply at

**THE NEWS REVIEW  
OFFICE.**

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Will Bagley is ill at his home on Walnut street.

Mrs. Edna Roberts is very ill at her home in Gardendale.

A valuable horse owned by Emmett Green died last night.

Two men had a pitched battle on Sixth street at noon. There were no arrests.

The will of Lucinda J. Demuth, of Liverpool township has been admitted to probate.

The South Side street car collided with an Adams express wagon on Union street this morning.

Claud Woods has resigned his position at the Thompson House to take one in a Wheeling hotel.

A marriage license has been issued to William M. Ward and Miss Maude M. Wilhelm, of this place.

There was not an arrest made last night, and consequently Mayor Bough had no business to transact this morning.

Miss Rose Daihler left for her home in Wheeling this morning after a visit of two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Buckley.

There is not a general rush of candidates for the position of land appraiser, and Clerk Hanley has not yet received any names.

About 120 Rechabites composed a trolley party last evening. After the ride refreshments were served in the lodge room.

Enoch Amos, who attempted suicide a few days ago, is somewhat improved today, and chances are now very good for his recovery.

A commission has been issued at Lisbon to J. H. Brookes to take the election of Caroline Robinson as to her desire regarding her husband's will.

Mrs. D. N. Cunningham and son left for St. Mary's this morning, where they will remain several days looking after some property which has been leased to an oil company.

Harry C. Green and family have moved to a farm three miles north of this city. Before leaving they entertained a number of friends in honor of their guests, Misses Mattie Hall and Lona Letzkus.

The library directors met last evening, and heard reports of committees. It was decided to put some more shelving in the room and the announcement was made that the installment of funds from the board of education would be received next week.

Alsinus Swaney, of East Liverpool, was a guest in the family of Dr. A. G. Vale a part of last week. Miss Stella Barlaw, who was a guest for some time in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rudibaugh, returned to her home in East Liverpool Saturday. B. E. Vale, of East Liverpool, came to his home here last Tuesday evening, and attended the county fair Wednesday.—Clarkson Cor. Rogers Noontide.

## THE VOTE NOT LARGE

Library Bond Election Is on Today.

ONLY 279 BALLOTS CAST

At 2 o'clock This Afternoon, but It Is Thought Many People Will Vote at a Late Hour—The Indications Are That the Issue Will Carry.

There is not a very large vote being polled today on the question of whether the city shall issue bonds in the sum of \$20,000, but it is expected the voters will turn out between the hours of 5:30 and 6:30, as many people prefer to wait until late in the day to cast their ballots.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the vote was as follows:

First ward.....	66
Second ward.....	48
Third ward.....	105
Fourth ward.....	54

The indications are that the issue will carry, as but few expressions are heard against it.

## FUNNY!

Yea, Verily, and the Victim Finally Shared In the Fun.

He is a prominent East Ender and does not indulge in spiritus framenti, nor look upon the wine when it is red and giveth forth its color. He was on his way home from Pittsburg on No. 41 last night, when he was seized with an acute attack of cramp colic and suffered horribly. No physician could be secured and no remedies were at hand. The conductor, noting that he wore a G. A. R. badge, approached a second comrade in an adjoining car and suggested that an attempt should be made to secure some firewater. A number of male passengers were interviewed, men who looked as if they might, in a dire emergency, partake of tanglefoot; but they vehemently declared that they did not indulge. In the meantime a lady passenger was approached, and she blushingly acknowledged that she always carried a "leetle of the crature" for her "stomach's ache," but hated to part with the invigorator, as she had a long journey before her. Finally, a fine looking stranger came to the rescue of the G. A. R. comrade, who was still doubled up in his seat. After being untangled, he was informed that he must take some of the "poison," as no other remedy was at hand. He at first demurred, but eventually yielded, and gulped down about half of the contents of a half pint flask, said contents being fashioned along the line of a slightly diluted solution of AQUAFORTIS, and the remedy was so fearfully strong as to scare the original disease to death and it stopped not on the order of its going. After the victim had recovered from the strangling process, and had wiped the transpiration from his manly brow, he managed to say that it was a tossup as to which was the greater evil, the disease or the remedy, and finally sat down with the remark:

"Say, gentlemen, I never drink intoxicants. Excuse me, please, that Jersey lightnin' has gone to my head."

Notorious Jewbaiter Escaped.  
ALGIERS, Sept. 23.—Max Regis, the former mayor of Algiers and a notorious Jewbaiter, left the villa outside the town in which he and a party of adherents had been barricaded fearing arrest by the government. He is said to have gone on board a boat bound for Spain. Eight of his companions were arrested.

## IS IT A COLD BRICK?

An Effort Being Made to Form a Medical Relief Association Here.

An effort is being made in this city to organize a medical relief association on somewhat peculiar lines. A prominent young man was approached by one of the promoters with details of the scheme and a request for a hundred dollars. The plan is to get five residents to put up \$100 each. The promoter will then incorporate the five suckers as a medical relief association at a cost to the promoter of \$5. The promoter will further furnish the association with handbooks, pamphlets, advertising, and stationery, costing, he says, \$50, and enough to last a year. The association having parted with \$500 and received a \$5 charter and \$50 worth of sundries will then be allowed to secure members of the association from the gullible public who for \$1.25 a month will be treated by their own physicians under contract with the association. The promoter says the gentlemen who put up the \$500 to start the thing can easily make \$100 a month out of it.

This statement of the promoter's plans may do him an injustice, for it seems hardly credible that any sane man, nowadays, would try to work as transparent a scheme as that. Still, it is the impression the young man approached gained from the promoter's talk. To a man not in need of medical relief for paresis, the thing looks very much like a gold brick novelty.

## EXPOSITION EXCURSIONS

To Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Lines on Thursdays.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the Exposition will be sold for regular trains via Pennsylvania lines on Thursdays, Sept. 7, 14, 21 and 28, and Oct. 5, 12 and 19, from Ashtabula, Erie, Massillon, New Philadelphia, Powhatan and intermediate ticket stations on the Fort Wayne route, and from Dennison, Cadiz, Wheeling, Washington, New Cumberland and intermediate ticket stations on the Pan Handle route.

The rate will be one fare for round trip, with 25 cents added for admission coupon to Exposition.

The return limit will cover three days including date on which ticket is purchased.

The Exposition of 1899 will be a marvel. Numerous special new attractions will be added to the principal features of former seasons. The music programs will be by the world's greatest musical organizations. Sousa and his famous band of 50 pieces will give afternoon and evening concerts from Sept. 6 to 19; Godfrey's British Guards Band, of London, England, will furnish music from Sept. 20 to Sept. 30; the celebrated New York Symphony Orchestra of 50 pieces, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, will entertain Exposition visitors with fine music from Oct. 2 to Oct. 14, and the famous Innes Band of 50 pieces will be the musical attraction from Oct. 16 to Oct. 21.

For rates, tickets, time of trains and other details about the reduced fares, please apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

## New Sunday Trains.

Under new schedule taking effect on Pennsylvania lines, C. & P. division, Sunday, July 23, a new train will be run regularly on Sundays between Pittsburg, East Liverpool, Steubenville and Bellaire. The train will leave Pittsburg union station 7:10 a. m., central time, arrive East Liverpool 9:02 a. m., Steubenville 10:06 a. m., Bellaire 11:15 a. m., central time; returning leave Bellaire 1 p. m., East Liverpool 3:07 p. m.

Big sale starts Saturday at Joseph Bros. for the fall and winter goods.

## JERRY SIMPSON HISSED

Said He Gloried In Spunk of Aguinaldo's Men.

THE CROWD STOPPED HIS SPEECH.

The e Were Cries of "Throw Him Out" and "Kick Him Off the Platform"—His Retirement From the Platform Followed by Prolonged Cheers.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 23.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was hooted off the platform here while addressing a local G. A. R. reunion. Mr. Simpson said:

"I glory in the spunk of Aguinaldo's men. They are simply fighting to regain the land the Carhoncs took from them."

"A local paper has asked: 'Who is John Brown's soul marching with—Otis or Aguinaldo?' I believe John Brown's soul is marching with Aguinaldo."

Mr. Simpson said in substance that he would rather be with Aguinaldo than with General Otis.

An old soldier said that the speech was drifting too much into politics. This was applauded and greeted with cries of "throw him out," and "kick him off the platform. Men and women arose and hissed, and the men kept crying "put him out."

Simpson appealed to the crowd to sit down. "I am coming to my peroration," he said, although he had spoken only 15 minutes. Cries came: "Take your peroration to Aguinaldo."

Simpson attempted to go on, but no one could hear him.

The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and Mr. Simpson left the platform. His retirement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

## Bribery Cases Continued.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The legislative bribery cases fixed for trial at next week's session of court were continued until the January term. The defendants are ex-Senator John J. Coyle of Philadelphia, ex-Representative Thos. M. Moyes of Wilkesbarre, Robert Evans of Philadelphia and ex-Representative John R. Byrne of Fayette county.

## Car Dynamited at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—An explosion occurred on the Wade park line. The car was running rapidly toward the city when a loud report was heard. The explosion smashed the front wheel on one side. The car jumped the track, ran across the other track and was stopped in the gutter of the street. Only two passengers and they bore a caped injury.

## Howison Light Outrank Sampson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Washington said that officials are worried over the fear that Rear Admiral Howison will reach New York, on the cutter Chicago, in time for the Dewey parade, which would make him Sampson's senior. The plan was that Sampson was to greet Dewey.

## To Represent Hawaii During Congress.

HONOLULU, Sept. 15, via San Francisco, Sept. 23.—Judge Alfred S. Hartwell has been chosen by the government to represent the territory of Hawaii unofficially in Washington during the coming congress. The appointee will leave for his post in time for the opening of congress in December.

## McKinley May Entertain Diaz.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In connection with President Diaz's trip to Chicago it is expected that President McKinley will meet the Mexican president at Chicago and invite him to come to Washington as his guest and the guest of the nation.

## To Consider Boundary Affair.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is expected that Dr. Cridler, United States assistant secretary of state, will shortly meet Sir L. H. Davis of the Canadian government to discuss the Alaskan boundary dispute.

## Marines Reached Manila.

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# BRIGGS

## PIANOS

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ances by peaceful means. During this delay, and on the 20th of April, every effort was made to place the country in a state of peace, and the country was in a state of peace. The country was then stricken by a deadly conflict with the enemy. We had a navy in splendid array, and the army was increased by 250,000 volunteers. The country was most patriotic, and the army was speedily organized. Men who were anxious to honor our flag.

**A Herculean Task.**  
The task which confronted the president was a Herculean one, but he seized hold of it with energy and with an ability which was most admirable. He knew no rest, day or night, until the war ended. An army of 250,000 men was organized, armed and equipped and supplied with subsistence in an incredibly short period of time. The great victory of Dewey, which for dash, bravery and complete success outshone all other naval achievements in history, ushered in the month of May and destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay.

In the first days of July were recorded the victories of our brave and skillful soldiers at El Caney and San Juan.

One of the bravest and most skillful soldiers of that gallant army, Governor Roosevelt, is on the platform today, and I desire that you, here and now, show your appreciation of his great service to our country by giving him three of the loudest cheers ever heard in the state of Ohio. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

**Splendid Record of Our Forces.**  
We had hardly realized that a great victory had been won by our army before the news came from Cervera's fleet was at the bottom of the sea, off Santiago, a victim of the skill and bravery of our sailors, guided and directed by the most efficient naval commanders. In less than 100 days the power of proud and arrogant Spain was broken, and she was at the feet of the republic. Most complete success had been secured.

We can not give too much credit to our soldiers and sailors and the splendid officers who commanded them. But the people should not forget, and do not, that behind them all, with anxious heart and steady nerve, guiding every movement, stood the commander-in-chief of the army and the navy, the president of the United States—the great son of Ohio—William McKinley. (Great applause.)

**The Treaty of Peace.**  
Speedily following these great victories came an armistice for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with our fallen foe. For conducting these negotiations on the part of the United States, five as prudent, as learned and as patriotic men were chosen by the president as could be found in all the land. These commissioners were empowered to meet with the commissioners to be appointed on behalf of Spain, and to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, subject to the ratification of their government.

They met the commissioners of Spain in Paris, and after long and careful thought and consideration, the commissioners of the two countries, on the 10th day of December, 1898, signed a treaty of peace, which did not become effective until ratified by the senate of the United States and the government of Spain. By this treaty, Spain relinquished all claim to sovereignty over the title of Cuba. She also ceded to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under Spanish sovereignty; the island of Guam, or the Ladrone, in the Marianas, and also the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands.

This treaty was duly submitted to the senate of the United States and was duly ratified by a two-thirds vote on the 6th day of February, 1899. Shortly thereafter it was ratified by the government of Spain, and thus became effective.

**The Duties of Peace.**  
Peace was restored between Spain and the United States, but new and important duties were placed upon our government. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands came under the protection of the United States. In the meantime, and while the ratification of the treaty was pending, a portion of the inhabitants of one of the Philippine Islands, led by Aguinaldo, commenced war upon the army of the United States, which was occupying and protecting the territory conquered from Spain.

It will be observed that in this treaty, Spain simply relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba and did not cede the island to the United States. This provision was made so that it might be apparent to everyone that the United States did not have any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, after its people had formed a stable government, and that the faith of the country, as pledged in the resolutions adopted by the senate, would be kept.

In the case of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, the situation is different. These islands became possessions of the United States under the treaty. They were ceded to the United States in consideration of the great damage which had been done to her, and in part payment of the expenses which she had been put to by the war. It is clearly the duty of congress to determine how these islands shall be governed, and what shall be done with them.

Shortly after the treaty of peace was ratified, and without considering these questions, congress adjourned. In this it acted wisely, for these questions are of the very greatest importance to this nation and their proper determination of very great moment.

**The President's Duty in the Interim.**  
In the meantime a duty rests upon the

president of the United States. It is his imperative duty to preserve in these islands peace and good order, to protect the lives and property of our own citizens, the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof, and the lives and property of the citizens of other nations living therein. It is time for congress to determine what course to take, when peace and order have been restored, and all have acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States.

I have opinions as to what congress should do, but they are of no more importance than those of any other citizen, and I refrain at this time from detaining you with them.

#### Captious Democratic Opposition.

I have hastily sketched the events of the last year and one-half, because it is concerning these things that those now in control of the Democratic party raise the false cry of "Imperialism." I have done it because I want you to know how little foundation there is for this disturbance. If the government had done other than what it has done, these gentlemen would have denounced it with still greater vehemence, but with right upon their side. In the exigencies of a political campaign they are always ready to denounce a Republican administration, whether it has been right or wrong. When these necessities have passed away, they will acknowledge, as they have done since the civil war, that everything accomplished was for the best interests of our country. Then they will point out William McKinley as they now do Abraham Lincoln, as a patriot and statesman, and plead with the future generations of Republicans to follow the teachings and advice of McKinley as they now ask us to never forget the example of the immortal Lincoln.

#### Trusts and Combinations.

Within the last few years many of the business men of this country have consolidated their great interests into corporations and combinations, which are popularly known as "trusts." The men who conduct our manufactures, trade and commerce are generally intelligent, far-seeing citizens, with a patriotism equal to that of any other class of citizens. I am very loth to believe that these men would knowingly do anything that will be detrimental to the country or to their fellow-citizens. It is true, however, that there are things connected with these new organizations which require regulation by law, in order to prevent evils which may arise. These evils have been denounced by both the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio in state convention. So far the two parties stand upon an equality. In another respect the Republican party has an advantage. In the fact that the Seventy-third general assembly passed a stringent law well calculated to prevent evils, and that an attorney general elected by the Republican party has been diligent in his efforts to enforce the law.

#### New and Wise Legislation Required.

Undoubtedly new and careful and wise legislation will be required both upon the part of congress and state legislatures to regulate and prevent evils which may emanate from large corporations. Such legislation we can safely intrust to the men of the Republican party. In all time past they have shown themselves more capable than the men placed in congress and in our legislatures by the Democratic party.

On the 20th of July, 1897, I had the honor of delivering an address before the State Bar association of Ohio, in which I discussed to some extent the laws of Ohio regulating corporations. I then said:

"Corporations may be created in Ohio for any purpose for which individuals may lawfully associate themselves, except for carrying on professional business. These bodies, except insurance companies, railroad companies, building and loan associations and certain banking companies, are practically under no restraint by the state and make no reports to her officers. Large mining, manufacturing, commercial and other enterprises are carried on by and through them. Because they are created by the state, and possess certificates bearing the imprint of her seal, people are led to believe that they are safer to do business with, and are more entitled to credit than are private partnerships and individuals. In very many cases they are less worthy of confidence. They are authorized by the state to do business before one dollar of the capital stock has been paid. In regard to these artificial beings of her creation, the state owes a duty to the public. Before she gives them her approval and permits them to do business, she ought to require that a very large per cent of, if not all, their capital stock be paid in money and invested in the business they propose to transact. There is no trouble in this being done. This is demonstrated in the case of insurance companies. No one of them can proceed until the state knows that the capital stock is paid in and how it is invested.

#### Regulation of Corporations in Ohio.

"I contend that the state should go further and require these companies to make annual reports to be filed with and be inspected by some responsible officer. This report should show, among other things, how much of the capital stock has been paid, how the money is invested, what the assets are, the amount of liabilities, and the names of the stockholders. In fact, there should be such a record of every corporation, that the public may know at all times whether it is worthy of credit and confidence. Corporations have advantages which have been given to them by the state. In return for these benefits they should be willing that their transactions be an open book, so that we may know what they are and who they are. This much they owe the state. This much the state ought to require from them, because they are her creatures and she has given them her approval. If these regulations had existed in the past, our commonwealth would have been strewn with fewer corporate ruins and her people would not mourn the

loss of so many millions of dollars invested in worthless concerns, bearing the commission of the state to do business. Such regulations would be to the advantage of sound companies and a protection against irresponsible ones."

The suggestions I then made I would not now change in any particular except to require that before an Ohio corporation is authorized to do business, all its capital stock must be paid in money. I know of no reasons why similar regulations can not be made for foreign corporations before they can do business in this state. In this way many evils may be prevented. It is probable that other legislation may be necessary, but its character and extent, as I said before, can be safely left to the Republican party and her legislators.

#### State Affairs and State Issues.

Thus far I have confined myself to the discussion of questions national in character. I have done this because these questions, and these alone, were made the issues of this campaign by the platform adopted at Zanesville by the Ohio Democracy. On the day succeeding the Democratic state convention, Hon. John R. McLean, the nominee of that convention for governor reached Cincinnati. He was away from the excitement of a fierce conflict and had had time to read and consider the platform upon which he was to stand. He is a man of intelligence and experience. As the owner of a newspaper no man is better able than he to detect the trend of public sentiment. He saw at once the weakness of the structure which had been built for him. Thereupon he published in a newspaper what seemed to be an authorized interview. In this he said: "This, however, is a state campaign, and state issues must not be overlooked. No questions are of greater interest to the people of this state than those which effect the business administration of the state, county and municipal affairs. . . . They want a campaign on national issues alone. We want one on all. We especially want a full, free and frank discussion of state, county and municipal affairs of government." If this be true, why is it that there is not one word of condemnation in the Zanesville platform of the manner in which the business of the state of Ohio has been conducted during the last eight years? It is evident that within 24 hours Mr. McLean realized the danger lurking in the Zanesville declaration and sought anxiously to create something new upon which to stand.

#### Democratic Mismanagement.

We welcome an investigation of the manner in which the business of the state of Ohio has been conducted since January, 1892—first by William McKinley, and second by Governor Bushnell. When we at that time took possession of the state government there was found to be existing in state affairs the same trouble that existed in national affairs from March, 1893, until March, 1897. The Democracy in state affairs, as in national affairs, did not know how to do business. It could not, and did not raise money enough with which to pay the ordinary expenses of the state government. When Governor Campbell had been in office from the first Monday in January, 1890, until the 15th day of November, the balance left in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund, from which ordinary expenses are paid, the small balance of \$71,398. During the year succeeding and ending on the 15th of November, 1891, there was a cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund of \$281,554. In order to secure this balance, however, drafts had been made upon county treasuries to the extent of \$185,000 for money which should have been used for expenditures during the next year, and also \$339,582 had been collected from the general government on account of taxes illegally levied upon citizens of Ohio and paid by them to the national treasury during the civil war. If it had not been for the overdraft and the lucky windfall from the government at Washington, there would have been, under two years of Democratic management, a deficit of more than \$240,000 in the general revenue fund of the state.

#### Substantial Republican Showing.

When the Republicans of Ohio, on the second Monday of January, 1892, again took possession of the affairs of Ohio and undertook the transaction of her business, they immediately set about devising ways and means with which to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government. This work has been admirably done by the administrations of Governors McKinley and Bushnell. Ample revenues have been raised with which to meet all expenses, and this, too, without increasing the rate of taxation for state purposes upon real and personal property. At the close of the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1898, the cash balance to the credit of the general revenue fund was \$394,000.26, and all obligations had been paid.

When William McKinley was inaugurated as governor in January, 1892, the state debt of Ohio was \$2,201,665. Today it is \$1,001,665, and \$200,000 of that amount were issued to pay expenses incurred in the war with Spain. With continued Republican control in the state the last dollar of Ohio's debt as a state will be wiped out in 1903.

This is certainly a splendid showing from a business point of view. The highest praise that can be given to Governor Bushnell and his Republican administration is the fact that no Democratic convention, state or county, has uttered a word of censure against them for four years.

In this argument or presentation of the cause of the Republican party I have attempted to confine myself to plain facts as they existed in national and state affairs.

It is a clear and honorable record of duty faithfully performed, of work well done, of promises fulfilled. The Republican party comes with no extravagant pretensions and no delusive trickery with which to catch the thoughtless. It has been trusted by the people of Ohio and of the nation. It has

proved worthy of the confidence which the people reposed in it. Even the Democracy have been unable, with all their efforts at fault-finding, to impeach the character of Republican officials or pull down the structure of wise administration and general prosperity which they have reared.

I believe in the people of Ohio. I have confidence in their judgment. I am satisfied they will make no mistake in their verdict upon the great questions that are before them this year. I am proud and happy to leave the issue with them.

#### FORAKER ON TRUSTS.

Not Product of Tariff Combines Necessary to Compete in World's Markets and Keep Up Wages.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 23.—Senator J. B. Foraker delivered an address here at the emancipation celebration on the Butler county fair grounds. He said in part:

"We hear it said that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that they are the cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bad as they are represented, but they are not the product of the tariff, and if they were, the tariff, with its attendant prosperity and trusts, is better than free trade and idleness, ruin, want, hunger, soap houses and rags.

"That the tariff is not responsible for trusts is shown by the fact that while they have free trade in England, yet they also have more trusts in that country than in any other.

"The great majority of business combinations are legitimate and beneficial." He declared Democrats as well as Republicans were in the trusts. He further said in part:

"By consolidation of capital, plants and management, expenses of various kinds are eliminated and it is made possible to continue the employment of our capital and the employment of our labor, and the development of our resources, and the multiplication of our wealth. By a resort to the economies that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany and the other countries of Europe.

"These consolidations mean loss of position and loss of employment to some classes and some individuals. So did the introduction of the sewing machine and other laborsaving devices that have been invented; but the fact remains that but for these consolidations thousands would lose occupations who are now employed in producing the surplus manufactures for which we find markets outside of our own country.

"We have come to a place where we must sell abroad or restrict production. To sell abroad, we must compete; to compete we must economize and to economize we must lower wages or combine. Lower wages we do not want and will not have, and, therefore, we accept the alternative and combine."

He then made an argument in favor of expansion.

#### FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

An Official of Electrical Workers Testified Before Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—R. W. Sherman of Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, testified briefly before the industrial commission. He said that only about 2 per cent of the electrical workers (American) belonged to the organization. He favored government ownership of rail lines and compulsory arbitration.

W. H. Allen of Brooklyn, who was one of the witnesses on the stand the day before, made a supplementary statement, in which he claimed that everything that was bad in this country was due to immigration. Witnesses to be examined today are E. B. Norris of Sodas, N. Y., master of the state grange, and T. F. Shafer of Pittsburgh, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

#### An Oleo Case Decided.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The United States circuit court of appeals affirmed the action of the district court in the case of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler of Washington, dealers in oleomargarine, who were convicted of removing stamps from boxes containing oleo, contrary to an act of congress, which requires that commodity to be plainly labeled as such.

#### Jr. O. U. A. M. Retaining Counsel.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—Congressman Olmsted of this city and Hon. J. G. Johnson of Philadelphia have been retained by the state council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, to handle their end of the controversy with the national council. A special session of the state council is likely to be held in the near future.

#### Jumped or Fell to Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Horace Chenery, wife of a wealthy resident of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., either jumped or fell from a fourth story window of the Hotel Majestic and was instantly killed.

The hearty looking man who thumps his chest and says he's sound as a dollar, does not take into consideration the catarrh which bothers him occasionally.



"Oh! everybody has more or less catarrh. That's nothing," he says. But he is mistaken. What begins in catarrh may end in consumption. It is a foul disease at its best and a fatal disease at its worst when it involves the lung tissues. For catarrh and for diseases of the throat and lungs in general the standard medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is recommended by physicians who have tested its efficacy and wondered at its cures. It not only destroys the disease, but it purifies the blood and strengthens the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition.

For twelve years I was a sufferer from catarrh and was treated by one of the best physicians in the state of North Carolina, who said the trouble had reached my lungs," writes Mr. J. M. Patton, of Clottho, Transylvania Co., N. C. "I grew worse every day until I tried Dr. Pierce's medicine. Will say, one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cured me and to-day I am well and hearty and I will say further that my former physician, Dr. W. M. Lyday, recommends Dr. Pierce's medicine to me and to others. I am sure your medicines will cure any case of catarrh that exists. I recommend them to all."

A Gift. The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered edition, or 31 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

**EVERY WOMAN**  
Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.  
**DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS,**  
Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00.  
For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

## RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

## THE NEWS REVIEW

### DEWEY RECEPTION EXCURSIONS.

Low Fares to New York and Washington via Pennsylvania Lines.

For the Admiral Dewey receptions at New York Sept. 29 and 30, and at Washington Oct. 2, special excursion tickets of the open form which does not require signature will be sold from principal stations on the Pennsylvania lines.

New York excursion tickets will be sold Sept. 26, 27 and 28, and will be good to return leaving New York or Washington not later than Oct. 4. They will be honored returning within their limit either via direct line or via Washington.

Washington excursion tickets will be sold Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, and will be good to return leaving Washington not later than Oct. 6.

For tickets, information about rates, time of through trains and other details, apply to nearest ticket agent of Pennsylvania lines.

Sign Cards.  
The following cards can be had at the News Review at 5c each:

For sale.  
For rent.  
Furnished room for rent.  
Furnished rooms for rent.  
Do not spit on the floor.  
Do not spit on the carpet.  
Sewing.  
Dressmaking.  
Boarding.  
Terms strictly cash.  
They are neatly printed on cardboard, and are readable at great distance.



## SOUTH SIDE.

### FOR THE FURNACES

Their Foundations Will Be Commenced Next Week.

#### PLANS FOR OFFICE COMPLETED

A Shortage of Men at the Mill Causes Slow Progress to be Made—Sheriff Wilkins Will be After Taxes Soon—News of Chester and Grant District.

The mill company on Monday will commence the building of the foundation for the furnaces. The iron work for the furnaces arrived in the lower freight yards last night and this morning it was taken to the mill. The foundation for the pump house has been started and that for the water tank has been completed.

The plans for the new office building are now being prepared and will be completed by Monday noon. Work on the foundation of this building will be commenced next week. The new building will be composed of five rooms, divided for the use of the president, secretary, general office and directors' room.

There is a shortage of men at the mill at the present time, and at least 20 additional men could be given employment.

#### HE WANTS MONEY.

The Sheriff Does All Tax Collecting in Hancock County.

Sheriff A. F. Wilkins has sent a schedule of dates to all postmasters in Hancock on which is specified the time and place where he will be ready to receive taxes due the county and state. The trip through the county will require about 20 days and the first stop will be at Chester on October 2.

#### A New Official.

Samuel Murray has been appointed overseer of the poor for Clay district, a vacancy having been caused by the death of George W. Newman. The term expires December 31, this year.

#### Wants to be a Lawyer.

James Orr, of Congo, left this morning for Cleveland, where he goes to complete his law studies. He will graduate next spring.

#### SOUTHSIDE NEWS.

Interesting News Notes About People and Things Across the Ohio.

John A. Moore has the contract for building a barn for George L. Baxter, of Congo.

John F. Spivey will move to Chester next week.

Col. William Parker is still in a critical condition. He is too ill to be taken to the soldiers' home.—Cumberland Courier.

Miss Baldwin will preach her farewell sermon in the Free Methodist church tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Rev. Gillis spent yesterday in Chester calling on friends, and this morning left for Xenia, where he will enter a theological seminary.

The public pump on the Shrader property was repaired yesterday.

John Shrader was in Pittsburg today on business.

Professor Weaver, of Liverpool, made a visit to the schools yesterday.

A small child of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. D. Mercer is very ill at the home of her parents.

#### CLOSE OF THE SYNOD.

The U. P. Session at Cadiz Has Completed Its Work.

CADIZ, Sept. 22.—The Ohio synod of Presbyterian churches closed a three days' session at Cadiz last night. Rev. M. B. Patterson, of Steubenville presbytery, was elected moderator for next year. They decided to meet next year in the district covered by Mansfield presbytery. Rev. Dr. Gilchrist, the new general secretary for home missions, made an address.

## REOPENING SERVICES.

A Special Program Will Be Rendered at the M. P. Church.

The Methodist Protestant church will be reopened tomorrow, the extensive repairs having been completed. The program is as follows:

Sermons by the pastor, morning and evening.

Morning Service, 11 O'Clock.

Organ voluntary—The Flight..... Battamann  
..... Miss Burford.  
Gloria.  
Invocation.  
Hymn—I Love Thy Kingdom.  
Scripture lesson.  
Prayer.

Anthem—Peace be Within Thy Walls..... Ashford  
Hymn—Hail to the Sabbath Day.  
Announcements.  
Collection.

Offertory..... Rubenstein  
Solo—Jerusalem..... Parker  
W. M. A. Curfman.  
Sermon.

Onward and Upward..... Male quartet  
Hymn—Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken.  
Benediction.

Evening Service, 7:30 O'Clock.

Organ Voluntary..... Mendelssohn  
Miss Burford.  
Hymn.  
Prayer.

Anthem—I Will Praise Thee, O Lord,..... J. P. Vance  
By Choir.  
Hymn.

Announcements.  
Solo—Abide With Me..... Liddle  
Mrs. Dawson.  
Sermon.  
Prayer.

Duet—Rock of Ages..... Dibble  
Mrs. C. Risinger, W. M. A. Curfman.  
Hymn.  
Benediction.

## FOOTBALL.

A Twin City Rugby Team Will Be Organized Monday Evening.

About \$75 has been secured to support a twin city football team, and a meeting will be held Monday evening at city hall. The players from this city are: Walsh, Little, Stoffel, Humble, McCarran. The Wellsville men are Curtis, Bremene, Rayl, Snediker, Booth, Smith Stewart, Cheattle, Brockett, Burchard, Aughenbaugh.

A good eleven can be secured from the above list of players.

The printers and clerks ball game didn't come off yesterday for the reason that all the players did not show up.

The Wellsville and Entre Nous football teams will play football Tuesday afternoon at Columbian park. The lineup:

Twin City—Stoffel, c.; Dalton, l. g.; Noble, l. g.; Russell, r. t.; Bremene, l. t.; Duck, r. e.; Hough, l. e.; Morris, q.; Cope, r. h.; Daugherty, l. h.; Curtis, f. b.

Entre Nous—Nagle, c.; Orr, r. g.; Oshman, l. g.; Bloor, r. t.; Johnson, l. t.; Sinclair, r. e.; Little, l. e.; Louthan, q.; Dawson, r. h.; Hawkins, l. h.; Sutton, f. Subs. Gardner, Stapleton, Robertson.

#### At the Grand.

Himmelein's Ideals will close a most successful week at the Grand tonight with "The Census Taker." "Panchon the Cricket," was given at today's matinee.

"Little Trixie," a comedy drama with May Smith Robbins, the soubrette star, in the title role, will be seen at the Grand Tuesday night. The play has many bright lines and some catchy music, and in it are introduced a score of specialty numbers.

A big parade will be made in this city on next Wednesday, Sept. 27, to announce the coming of the "Uncle Seth Haskins" company at the Grand. Mr. Hodgkins, the author, assumes the leading role.

#### To Name a Candidate.

The Union Reform party of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana counties will hold a mass convention at the assembly room, Canton, on Saturday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for common pleas judge.

## THE EAST END

### THE HOUSE WAS DARK

And the Club Failed to Appear In East End.

#### READY TO WEIGH THE MAIL

Scales Have Been Placed in the Postoffice Martin Elliott Attended a Veterans' Reunion in Pittsburg—Personals—News of East End and Vicinity.

There was to be an entertainment at the Second M. E. church Thursday night and many residents made special arrangements to attend. Some went to the church expecting to hear a colored quartet sing a few southern songs but upon their arrival at the church they found it in darkness and the doors closed. They made inquiry about the proposed event and found the colored people had borrowed a few dollars from some of their brethren in the city and departed for other fields of labor. Why they failed to keep their engagement is a question that may be settled at some future time.

#### A REUNION.

Veterans Talk of Old Times at Their Reunion in Pittsburg.

Martin W. Elliott and wife were in Pittsburg attending the reunion of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was held yesterday. Mr. Elliott served during the war in this regiment. He returned to the city last night, and said the reunion was one of the best he had ever attended.

#### AT RALSTON'S CROSSING.

Twenty Men Working on the Railroad at That Place.

Not less than 20 laborers have been working for the past two days on the railroad in the vicinity of Ralston's crossing and bridge 111. Old rails have been taken up and new ones put down in their place. The roadbed is being improved and when the work is completed the road at this place will be in the best of condition.

#### SECURED SCALES.

Arrangements Completed For Weighing Mail at the Postoffice.

Postmaster Baird has completed arrangements for the weighing of all mail that will be dispatched from the East End office after October 3. The scales are now in position.

#### Personal.

Rev. J. R. Greene, of Pennsylvania avenue, who has been attending synod at Cadiz, has returned to his home.

Mrs. Hoskins and daughter, of Martin's Ferry, are visiting relatives in East End. They will remain here for several days.

#### For Winter Work.

The Senior Mechanics held an interesting meeting in their rooms on Mulberry street last evening. Many matters pertaining to work to be done during the winter were talked of.

#### Another Physician.

A physician who is at present residing in a town down the river will soon move to East End. This will increase the number of physicians in this part of the city to four.

#### Ill With Diphtheria.

Sanitary Officer Burgess yesterday quarantined the home of Mailcarrier McCloskey, corner Peach Tree and Mulberry alleys. His daughter is ill with diphtheria.

#### Going to Beaver.

A number of people are making arrangements to attend the Beaver fair next week. One party of 20 persons is being formed to go up on Wednesday.

#### Arrangements Completed.

Arrangements for Rally Day services

at the Second U. P. church and Second Presbyterian church tomorrow morning have been completed. The churches will be tastefully decorated and large audiences are expected at each service.

## CHURCH CHIMES.

Subjects of Sermons at the Services to Be Held Tomorrow.

Second Presbyterian church, Rev. N. M. Crowe, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; gospel service every Wednesday evening.

Morning subject: "The Way of Life." Evening subject: "The Presence of Christ." At 10 a. m., rallying day exercises will be held by the Sunday school. A splendid musical program has been prepared and there will be responsive reading. Parents and children are all urged to be present.

Methodist Protestant church, Rev. W. H. Gladden, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior meeting, 3:30 p. m.; Endeavor meeting, 6:45 p. m.

Preaching morning and evening by the new pastor.

First M. E. church Dr. Clark Crawford, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; class meeting 12:15, 2 and 6:15 p. m.; junior league 4 p. m.; senior league 6:15 p. m., Gardendale Sunday school 3 p. m.

Morning subject: "A Crown of Glory." Evening subject: "Our Need of a Personal Pentecost." The morning service will be specially for elderly people and in the evening for young people.

Second U. P. church, Rev. J. R. Greene, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:15 p. m.

In the morning there will be a Sabbath school rally and the pastor will deliver a special address to the Sabbath school. Rev. F. S. McBride, of Scroggsfield, will occupy the pulpit in the evening.

St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Edwin Weary, rector—11 a. m., service and sermon; 7:30 p. m., choral evensong and sermon by the pastor; holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; rector's Bible class, 9:45 a. m.; services for baptisms, 2:30 p. m.

Morning subject: "Hereditary Dispositions;" evening subject: "The Mystery and Order of Growth in the Kingdom of God."

Monday, 7:30 p. m.—Meeting of congregation. Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.—Choir rehearsal. Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Harvest Home festival, sermon by Rev. Dr. F. E. Lloyd, M. D. Friday, 8 p. m.—Evensong and sermon, Confirmation class. Saturday, 2:30 p. m.—Juvenile workers.

First Baptist church—Sunday school will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Hill's hall and it is expected a large number will be present. Tuesday evening regular meeting will be held at the home of Miss Robinson, 168 Market street.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. J. G. Reinartz, pastor—Divine services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

The morning sermon will be in German and the evening in English. All are cordially invited to attend.

Christian church, Rev. Walter Mansell, pastor—Preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 8 p. m., Bible school 9:30 a. m., Endeavor 7 p. m., Junior Endeavor 4 p. m., Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

On Sunday, Oct. 1, evening service will be changed to 7:30 o'clock.

First U. P. church, Rev. J. C. Taggart, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; young people's meeting 6 p. m.

Morning subject: "The Church's Complaint and Prayer." Evening subject: "Delight In God."

Chester chapel—Rev. F. S. McBride, of Scroggsfield, will preach in the afternoon.

First Presbyterian church, Dr. John

Lloyd Lee, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Endeavor society, 6:15 p. m.

Morning Subject: "Our Shepherd and What He Does;" evening subject: "Cure For Care, or How to Keep Young;" song service with new song card. "When God the Way of Life Would Teach," "Speed Away," "Trust and Obey" and other songs will be sung. All are invited.

#### Beaver County Fair Excursions.

Sept. 27, 28 and 29, low rate, non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Beaver, Pa., via Pennsylvania lines, for the County Fair, where visitors may see many new, novel and attractive exhibits. Excursion tickets will be good returning until Saturday, Sept. 30.

#### WANTED

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; good wages. Apply at News Review.

WANTED—Men and women, good address to travel and appoint agents; salary \$75 month, expenses; rapid advancement. Unusually brilliant opportunity. Address with reference, Butler & Alger, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Capitalists desiring to make a profitable investment on coal land, nicely situated, address Miss George Kelly, Ruthven, Jefferson Co., Ohio.

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One lot, 40x100, at a bargain, for cash, in the sum of \$275.00. Address "C. C.," News Review office.

#### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, with bath and all modern conveniences. The situation is a very desirable one. Call at once at 177 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—Finely furnished room. Best location in the city. Inquire at 351 Lincoln avenue

## The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O

President—DAVID BOYCE.  
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.  
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.  
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER

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For weddings, parties, or all calling parties, day or night.

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176 Sixth Avenue. Phone 38.  
Residence 136—Ring 6.

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Prompt service of carriages for funerals.

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### BOSS UNION BREAD.

Watch for the label on each and every loaf. No better bread made.

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### RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

### CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.



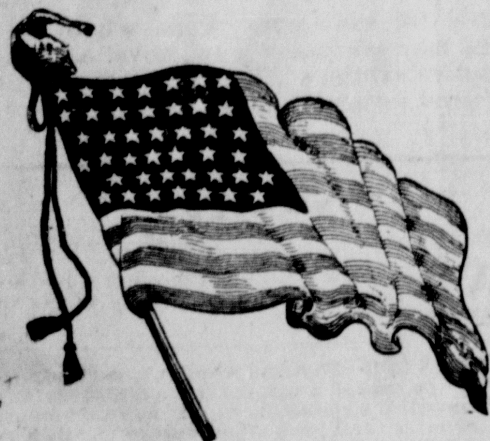
# The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY  
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.  
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.  
[Entered as second class matter at the East  
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION!  
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)  
One Year in Advance.....\$5 00  
Three Months.....1 25  
By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.



FOR PRESIDENT--Second Term.  
WM. M'KINLEY,  
of Ohio.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
GEORGE K. NASH  
of Franklin.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
JOHN A. CALDWELL,  
of Hamilton.  
For Auditor of State,  
W. D. GUILBERT,  
of Noble.  
For Treasurer of State,  
I. B. CAMERON,  
of Columbiana.  
For Attorney General,  
J. M. SHEETS,  
of Putnam.  
For Judge of Supreme Court,  
W. Z. DAVIS,  
of Marion.  
Member Board of Public Works,  
F. A. HUFFMAN,  
of Van Wert.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,  
FRANK E. ARCHER,  
of Belmont.  
Representative,  
SAMUEL BUELL.  
For Common Pleas Judge,  
WARREN W. HOLE.  
Probate Judge,  
J. C. ROONE.  
Clerk of Courts,  
JOHN S. McNUTT.  
Sheriff,  
SAMUEL D. NORAGON.  
Treasurer,  
CHARLES E. SMITH.  
Recorder,  
ED M. CROSSER.  
Commissioner,  
CHRIS BOWMAN.  
Surveyor,  
J. C. KELLY.  
Infirmary Directors,  
W. A. TARR, long term.  
L. C. HOOPES, short term.

## FIXING THE BLAME.

Council fixes the polling places and they alone are responsible for the location or non-location of them. If the East End has been slighted in this election it has a councilman who is supposed to look after its interests.

## RINGING SPEECHES.

The NEWS REVIEW, this evening, prints full reports of the addresses delivered at Akron this afternoon by Judge Nash and Governor Roosevelt. They dealt with all the issues before the people, frankly and fearlessly. There is no dodging, no trimming. The Republicans of Ohio have a platform to be proud of and are confident of victory.

## VOTE TODAY.

No citizen, with a proper respect for the reputation of East Liverpool abroad, will fail to vote today. The offer of Mr. Carnegie to give \$50,000 towards the erection of a public library building in this city has been heralded broadcast and a failure to accept it would be regarded everywhere as an evidence of lack of enterprise and public spirit. There is, of course, no danger of such a refusal if an ordinary vote is polled, but

there might be, if those in favor of the project neglected to go to the polls, as previous experience has shown that the opponents of a measure never fail to express their views with votes while those in favor have lagged and lost.  
All who possibly can should vote today.

## BY THE RIGHT.

There is a PRESENT and there is a FUTURE. Just as true is the fact that there is PUNISHMENT and REWARD. Do the RIGHT and battle against the WRONG and God will bless you. Dare to be a soldier of the Cross and serve under the orders of the Great Commander. Do battle against the saloon, the accursed liquor traffic, and the multitude of evils arising therefrom and you will have your reward. He that is for you is greater and more powerful than ALL the combined forces of evil. Be a man and battle for the right and fling defiance in the face of the foes of the right, and victory will surely come. It is the promise of Him who has never yet broken a promise.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

The program for the second annual high school lecture course, published in today's NEWS REVIEW, is rich in promise of pure and elevating entertainment. The course last year was an exceptionally fine one, the lecturers being among the best in the United States, and the concert numbers providing a musical program that delighted all. This year's course is even better and, with the continuation of popular prices, cannot fail to prove even more successful. The committee in charge are to be congratulated upon their selections. In addition to the favorites of last year, a number of new favorites will bid for public favor. The high school lecture course has been a great benefit to the city and to the high school fund. There can be no doubt, after reading the program for the coming winter, that it will continue to be popular and beneficial.

## A WEDDING.

Clifford A. Bough and Miss Cora B. Hall to Be Married.

Clifford A. Bough, son of M. H. Bough, and Miss Cora B. Hall, daughter of John W. Hall, president of the East Liverpool Pottery company, will be united in marriage Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 8 p. m., at the residence of the bride's parents, Kossuth street, Dr. John Lloyd Lee officiating.

Of course you desire a stylish or fashionable overcoat for fall or winter wear. Fred Lautenberger always gives satisfaction.

Big sale starts at Joseph Bros.' Saturday morning.

The NEWS REVIEW always contains all the news.

## We Sell Lots

in the New Addition of the East Liverpool Land Co., located on Thompson Hill. Graded and paved streets, water and gas.

Lots are sold with these improvements:  
See us for terms and prices.  
4 room one story frame house, lot 40x100, on Jethro street, near Fisher's store. Price \$1,550.  
6 room frame house, lot 30x164, in Brookes' and Purinton's addition, East End. Price \$1,250.  
4 room cottage, lot 40x100, Pennsylvania avenue, E. E. Price \$850.  
5 room frame house, lot 40x120; stable in rear; Spring street. Price, \$1,650.  
5 room frame house, lot 35x154, Trentvaie street. Price \$850.  
4 room 2 story frame house, lot 45x85, Avondale street. Price \$750.  
6 room house and a 4 room house, on full size lot on Grant street. Price \$2,500.  
These and many others for sale. Consult us before buying.

THE  
HILL REAL ESTATE CO.,  
105 Sixth Street.

# SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS



## Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner

For Over 14 Years

these highly meritorious preparations have stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

Ask your druggist about it.

## HIGH SCHOOL LECTURE COURSE

All the Arrangements Have Now Been Completed

FOR THE SECOND ANNUAL SERIES

It Will Be Even Better Than the Exceptional Course of Last Year and Will Cost \$100 More--All the Favorites Will Return and Several New Features Will Be Added.

All arrangements have been completed for the second annual high school lecture course, the first number of which will occur on Oct. 26.

The course last year was a very popular one and it was a subject of general comment how so excellent a course could be furnished at so low a price, but the committee having in charge the arrangements have determined that even more shall be offered patrons of the course this year than was given in the first course. The talent secured for the season of 1899 1900 will cost about one hundred dollars more than did the numbers in the previous course, and it includes the following:

John Temple Graves is a genuine Southerner and pronounced by those who have heard him the most eloquent orator of the South. He will be followed by Hon. George R. Wendling, whose lecture, "The Man of Galilee," has made him famous. The Great South African company, a company of colored boys who appeared at Chautauqua this year and won such remarkable success, have been secured for a concert in early December. Among impersonators there is none more popular than Elias Day, and by good fortune it was possible to secure him for a November date. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, who has recently become so prominent on the lecture platform, has been secured for the last number before the holidays.

On Jan. 4, the Oberlin Glee club, a company of 20 musicians, are booked. They are one of the most popular of college glee clubs and never fail to give a good entertainment. Frank B. Pearson, who has traveled very extensively and who is an eloquent and entertaining talker, will lecture in early February and will be followed by the celebrated Alexander Black with his picture plays. The Hon. O. C. Miller, ex-state school commissioner, comes as the last lecturer. Many will remember him as the gentleman who so ably addressed the high school at commencement exercises two years ago in this city.

# WALL PAPER!

Big Bargains---Big Bargains.  
Mason's 1 Qt. Jars 37c per Doz.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE AT ONCE.  
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY AT

ZEB KINSEY'S  
In the Diamond.

## WINE OF CARDUI

### HEALTHY OLD AGE.

LARUE, BENTON CO. ARK., AUG. 4.  
I am 49 years old and have been suffering with Change of Life. I had flooding spells so bad that none thought I could live. My husband got me Wine of Cardui and it saved my life. I am like another person since taking it.

MRS. E. B. TOWNSEND.



Wine of Cardui

It is the devout wish of nearly all people to live to a ripe old age. None of us want to die young. This universal desire can be realized if care be taken of the health in early and middle life. A little precaution then will add many years to our existence. Death can be kept away a long time. Happy, healthy old age will be the lot of the woman who promptly corrects the ailments which afflict her sex. In youth, Wine of Cardui will take the female child safely over the dividing line between girlhood and womanhood. As a wife she needs it to help her through the trials of pregnancy and childbirth with as little discomfort as possible. At the Change of Life it will help her over the dangerous place that appears in her pathway between 40 and 50. Then will come many years of truly blissful existence. She will grow old slowly and gracefully. To the last she will preserve that charm and beauty which are always characteristic of perfectly healthy grandmothers.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.  
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Dep't., The CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

LARGE BOTTLES OF WINE OF CARDUI  
SOLD FOR \$1.00 BY DRUGGISTS.

## WINE OF CARDUI



TRADE MARK  
Fifty Cents Per Box  
Palmo Tablets

### HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.

stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), \$5.00. Sent anywhere.

For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

The course will close on March 30 with the Smith Sisters. They were so very popular in the course last year that it was thought best to secure them for this year's course. The readings by Miss Smith were generally conceded to be the best ever given in this city.

Subscriptions for tickets will be taken during the next few days.

## PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Street Sweeper Drives Over a Torpedo and Driver Bryan Is Hurt.

Fireman Thomas Bryan was seriously injured on the head this morning while driving the street sweeper.

At the corner of Third and Market street the sweeper ran over a railroad torpedo, exploding it. A piece of the metal struck Bryan on the right temple, inflicting a deep cut. Doctor Hobbs was summoned and extracted the metal. The injury is not serious.

Get your dress overcoat made at Fred Lautenberger's. Fit, material and workmanship unequalled. Latest styles. Prices reasonable.

Big sale in clothing at

JOSEPH BROS.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

Ex-United States Senator White Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Ex Senator White is lying dangerously ill at the Palace hotel. He suffered a severe hemorrhage of the lungs.

## EVENTS IN BRIEFS.

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania urged ex-Judge Paxson's appointment to vacancy on interstate commerce commission.

There is a rumor of a \$57,000,000 bridge construction combine. Plants at Pittsburgh, Bellefontaine, O., and Youngstown, O., are mentioned as being interested.

At Chattanooga Julia Morrison, leading woman of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" Comedy company, shot and killed Frank Linder, stage manager and leading man of the company.



WANTED--Men and women, good address to travel and appoint agents; salary \$75 month, expenses; rapid advancement. Unusually brilliant opportunity. Address, with reference, Butler & Alger, New Haven, Conn.



## CLOSE OF CONVENTION

County Christian Endeavorers  
Complete Business.

### OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR THE YEAR

Interesting Session Last Evening--The  
Next Meeting to Be Held at Columbiana  
In 1900--Instructive Addresses Deliv-  
ered to the Delegates.

The Endeavor convention closed last evening at the First Presbyterian church, and the various sessions will prove of lasting benefit to the societies in this city and in the county.

The services yesterday afternoon opened with a prayer and praise service, led by Miss Carrie Adams, of Lisbon.

The committees were not ready to report and

Rev. C. L. V. McKee, of Wellsville, talked upon the subject, "Christian Endeavor as a Local Society and World Wide Movement." He spoke of the fact that the Endeavor societies were extending to all parts of the globe and doing much good. He also said the local societies were doing much good to the communities in which they were located.

Dr. Wm. Moore, of Lisbon, delivered a very interesting and instructive address upon the "Place of Tenth Legion in the World Wide Movement." He dealt with the question of giving one-tenth to the Lord and made an earnest appeal that all would strive to do it.

Rev. L. F. Lavery, of Wellsville, spoke of "What the Consecrated Service Should be to the Individual." He said the consecration service was the crowning meeting of the Christian Endeavor society and members should prepare themselves for the service and take a little time in thinking.

Rev. M. W. Simpson conducted the conference and gave the delegates many thoughts along "New Views For Lookout Committee," "Novel Socials For Social Committee," and "Best Things For Missionary Committees."

R. A. Elder delivered an address upon "Quiet Meditation and Prayer," and then the business session opened.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

With Two Exceptions, the Old  
Officers Were Re-  
Elected.

The nominating committee reported that they had selected the following officers: President, Rev. R. E. Porter, of Columbiana; recording secretary, Miss Lydia Rankin, East Liverpool; corresponding secretary, Miss Maude L. Piero, Lisbon; treasurer, Harry Russell, Wellsville; junior superintendents, Mrs. A. D. Collins, Leetonia, Miss Minnie Crofts, West Point; superintendent missionary work, Miss Ida Curry, Salem. The report of the committee was accepted and President Porter made a neat speech accepting the office.

#### Columbiana the Place.

The committee on the place of meeting in their report said they had two places to select from and had decided to accept the invitation of Columbiana and the next county convention would be held there.

#### The Treasurer's Report.

The treasurer reported that at the close of the last convention he had \$8, and during the year had received \$20, making a total of \$28. During the year he has expended \$15 25, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$12.75.

#### The Question Box

Was conducted by Rev. J. P. Anderson, of Lisbon, and he answered several interesting questions. The next thing on the program was the

#### Junior Session

and the juniors filed into the auditorium and occupied the first three rows of seats. "The Junior Work," by Mrs. A. D. Collins; "Some Ways of Conducting

a Junior Society," by Marv E. Imbrie, and "The Importance of the Junior Society," by Estella Jacque were very interesting addresses. The Junior rally was conducted by Miss Lyda Rankin and the afternoon session closed with open parliament.

### AN INTERESTING EVENING SESSION.

There Was a Very Large Audi-  
ence at the Closing  
Meeting.

The auditorium of the church was packed when President Porter called the meeting to order, and the congregation sang, "Faith is the Victory" and "Loyalty to Christ." The Twenty-third Psalm was repeated in concert and then Rev. Lavery led in prayer.

The choir sang an anthem and Doctor Wilson, a professor in the Allegheny seminary was introduced. He took for his subject "The Definite Plan For Studying the Bible" and said: "Old and young all ask how can I best study the Bible. The answer is in the first place have a Bible of your own that has clear attractive print. The devil has a finger in the issue of the small print Bibles. That kind of Bibles repel rather than attract. The next thing to have is a Bible text book and you should approach the Bible reverently and never without prayer. There is too little reading and less searching of the scriptures. There are four kind of Bible readers. The first read and immediately let go of all they have read; the second are like a sponge, they imbibe and remain in the same state; the third class are like a jelly bag, they let out all the good and preserve all the refuse; the fourth class preserve all the good and cast all other away. The Bible is full of gems, but they are like hidden trees and must be sought after. Each book should be read as a whole and read connectedly. Make time for Bible study and read it for personal profit."

Miss Pearl Sebring sang "Face to Face" in a very beautiful manner and in a voice that showed much training. The audience sang "I will sing the wondrous story" and then

Dr. C. Woodruff Halsey, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was introduced, and took for his subject, "The Definite Plan for Studying Foreign Missions." He said no person could get interested in foreign missions unless they studied them carefully and they should get a missionary book and devour it. He admonished the people to read the life of some of the nineteenth century missionaries, and said no person could read the life of a man like Gilmore without getting interested in foreign missions. He said it was a good plan to get a map and punch holes in the places where the missionaries were, and soon the map would become a living thing. Another thing necessary was a missionary magazine. He thought to be a strong, healthy Christian it was necessary to be interested in foreign missions.

#### Consecration Meeting.

The consecration meeting was conducted by the president and was very interesting and then the

#### Resolutions Were Introduced

by Rev. A. V. Casselman. They were adopted by a rising vote and thanked the people of the church, the pastor, the city, the choir and all who had assisted in making the stay of the delegates so pleasant. The benediction was pronounced by Reverend Porter.

A brief social was held in the Sunday school room and the convention was at an end.

#### Have Big Hopes.

The Herald would like to see a bridge built across the Ohio river, connecting the upper end of Lazearville with the bottoms of Mingo. Perhaps the consummation is not so far off as might be supposed. There will be a railroad up either Cross creek or Buffalo creek some day and the electric car line from East Liverpool to Wheeling will want to cross the river probably at that point. Traffic on foot alone would be no small item.—Wellsburg Herald.

# THE POTTERY NEWS OF THE WEEK

Collected Around the Centers of Industry In the  
Ceramic City--Personal Paragraphs About  
Potters--News of the Plants.

The Union sent a car to Racine, Wis., yesterday.

The Liverpool pottery has had a successful run on their small novelty plates. On one plate is a likeness of Napoleon.

John Baum, of Wellsville, will take a position at the Laughlin No. 2 as soon as the plant is placed in operation.

The sample room at Cartwright's will be opened to the public not later than Monday. It is one of the neatest in the city.

It is said upon authority that Thomas Winkle will be foreman at the new Laughlin plant.

Saggarmaker Jolly, of Laughlin's, has declined a position with the National company.

It is thought the making of clay at the Laughlin pottery will be commenced within the next two weeks. The majority of the machinery is in position.

Fred Seegers, who travels for the U. S. pottery, after spending some time at the Astor House, N. Y., left for a trip through Pennsylvania.

The last half of this year's business promises to surpass any six month's trade in the history of the potting industry in this country, and many potteries have more orders than they can fill.

The Wheeling pottery is running full and is putting some very handsome novelties on the market.

Every odd piece of ware, every novelty and specialty is being sought out and liberal orders placed, all of which evidences not only present prosperity, but the general belief among jobbers that, for months to come, there is to be a continuance of the liberal. The trade on staple orders still continues to be excellent.

The Globe is now making a run on six inch novelty plates. Some of the designs are very neat and a large holiday run is expected.

The first copper plates for the printers at Laughlin's new plant are being made by Howard Moore, of Smith's Ferry. They will be ready to be delivered within a few weeks.

In every factory in the city there is now posted a notice from Chief Factory Inspector Knaube respecting child labor. Frank Carey has been transferred from the Klondike warehouse to the Sebring plant on Second street.

The bricklayers on Monday will commence work on the new biscuit kiln at the Thompson pottery. The foundation, which is almost three feet wide, was completed today.

Arthur Greene is now saggarmaker at the Cartwright pottery. He was formerly employed at the Goodwin plant.

Lizzie Wells, of the gloss wareroom at the Diamond has gone to the Cartwright pottery. Miss Emeline Newbrook, of England, has assumed the management of this department.

John Owens, of the Murphy pottery, in a letter received today from his wife who is now in England, states that she will sail for New York on October 7.

Samuel Morley, of the Sebring pottery, passed the cigars around today in honor of a son who came to his home in Wellsville last evening.

Miss Mary Barton, of the Sebring pottery, will leave this evening for a week's stay with friends in Beaver.

Osborn DeArmond has resigned his position as presser at McNicol's and left this morning for Dillonville, where he has taken a position in a general store.

The employees of the United States and Smith & McNicol potteries had a ball game yesterday at Wellsville and it resulted in a tie, the score being 10 to 10. The employees of the United States pottery batted Patterson, the crack pitcher of the Wellsville team, all over the lot.

The feature of the game was the hitting of Purinton and Hall.

McNicol's yesterday sent cars to Nashville, Tenn., and San Francisco.

The decorating department at the Steubenville pottery is now in charge of Bently Jones, late of the Warwick pottery, and eight new dinner patterns will soon be placed on the market. The decorating department will soon be enlarged by the erection of a three story brick building. They are also getting out a new toilet shape and report business as very brisk.

Melvin Flowers, of the Ohio Valley company's grinding department, Steubenville, took unto himself a better half in the person of Mrs. Mary Wilson, of that city, on Sunday last and is now receiving the glad and sunny smiles from his fellow workers.—Commoner and Glass Worker.

The Wallace & Chetwynd pottery yesterday sent 72 crates of ware to Chicago.

Saggarmaker John Downard, at the new Sebring pottery, has made enough saggars to fill two kilns.

It is expected clay will be made at Sebring's new pottery next month.

Special plates, cups and saucers, mugs, chocolates, vases, and all kinds of decorated small articles are in good demand.

Fine and medium grade china and porcelain goods are having a very good demand, while the trade in novelties was never better.

The sanitary pressers of Trenton are contemplating affiliating themselves with the Brotherhood.

C. J. Blumensteil, of Cincinnati, has accepted a position at the East Liverpool pottery.

### PERSONAL NEWS.

Paragraphs About People Com-  
ing and Going and Those  
Who Are Sick.

--Mrs. Shumaker is visiting relatives in Beaver.

--C. Bright and wife spent the day in Pittsburgh.

--T. C. Smith and son spent the day in Cumberland.

--Mrs. Edna Martin is seriously ill at her home on Railroad street.

--Miss Nina Lee, of Fifth street, was a Pittsburgh visitor today.

--Miss Ella Beardmore left at noon for a visit with relatives in Homestead.

--Harry Watkins left for Cambridge Springs today, where he will visit his wife.

--Mr. and Mrs. Van Faulk, of Walnut street, are spending several days in Cleveland.

--Thomas Russell, an aged resident of Sixth street, is very ill, suffering from paralysis.

--Mrs. Joseph Smith and children and Mrs. M. E. Golding spent the day in Beaver Falls.

--Howard Todd has returned to Maple Grove after an extended visit to Liverpool friends.

--Mrs. J. H. Brookes and daughter, Dorothy, and Mrs. A. S. Martin have returned from a trip to Philadelphia, New York and Atlantic City.

--Mrs. Mary Bowland and daughter, of Chicago, who have been visiting at the home of Mrs. James Murray, of Jethro, for several weeks, returned to her home this morning.

Your fall or winter suit should be made at Fred Laufenberger's. Perfect fitting garments guaranteed. Workmanship the very best. Materials superb. Always up-to-date in styles. Prices reasonable.

## WITHDREW HIS PRICES

Board of Education Meets With  
a Surprise.

### TRUST IN SCHOOL FURNITURE

Causes the Board to Go Slow In Placing  
an Order--An Informal Meeting Held  
Last Night, at Which Quotations Were  
Received.

Geo. C. Murphy was the only member absent at the meeting of the board of education held last night to hear quotations on about 350 school desks.

Mr. Baskin, of Cleveland, representing the American School Furniture company, after showing his sample, gave the board prices which were withdrawn this morning. As the seats will not be ordered until the next regular meeting Baskin feared an advance might occur before the order was placed.

W. H. Beebout, representing the E. W. Rowles company, also made a quotation but he did not know if his house was in the trust.

The board needs but 20 seats at present but before the first of the year several hundred will be ordered for the several buildings, including the new East End building.

#### Monument to Seymour Unveiled.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A bronze bust of the late Governor Horatio Seymour, presented to the Oneida Historical society by Dr. George L. Miller of Omaha, was unveiled with appropriate exercises in this city. Governor Roosevelt was one of the speakers.

### Amusements.

**NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**  
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

**SOLID WEEK I**  
SATURDAY MATINEE.  
Commencing Monday, Sep. 18.

First engagement in this city of John A. Himmelman's big comedy company, "The Ideals," including Howson's 26th century band and orchestra, presenting a repertoire of metropolitan productions. Superb scenic and mechanical effects.

—TONIGHT:—  
**THE CENSUS TAKER.**

Positively the first time at popular prices.  
10, 20 and 30 Cents.  
Seats on sale at Reed's Drug Store.

**NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**  
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

September 26th.  
A Whirlwind of Fun and Music.

The Peerless Irish Comedienne,  
**MAY SMITH ROBBINS,**  
Supported by a Superb Company of Comedians and Songstresses, in the Musical Comedy.

**"LITTLE TRIXIE,"**

Under the management of  
Fred Robbins.  
Bright music, pretty girls and graceful dancers. If you want to enjoy a good laugh, wait and see Little Trixie.  
Prices, - - 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

**NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**  
J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

September 27th.  
**Bert Hodgkins & Arthur Kherns**

In the Rural Sensational Comedy Drama,  
**Uncle Seth Haskins,**

Positively the Strongest Yankee Comedy of the Age.

**SEE THE REALISTIC EXPLOSION**  
THE BEAUTIFUL SUNRISE  
The SAWMILL in OPERATION.

**Two Bands. Superb Orchestra.**

New Songs, New Dances, New Specialties.  
Watch For the Novel Street Parade.

**SPECIAL LOW PRICES. 25, 35 and 50c.**  
Seats on Sale at Reed's Drug Store.



# TRUMPET BLAST

Governor Roosevelt's Ringing  
Call to Duty.

HIS GREAT AKRON SPEECH.

Full Text of His Arraignment of  
Democratic Insincerity.

FREE SILVER CAN'T CURE TRUSTS

The Bryan-McLean Philippine Policy  
a Creed of Shame.

PERFORMANCE SQUARES PROMISE

Record of the Republican Party in Con-  
structive Statesmanship Proves It to  
Be the Only Party Which Can Be  
Trusted to Remedy the Abuses of  
Which the People Complain.

Akron, O., Sept. 23.—The address of  
Governor Theodore Roosevelt today at  
the opening of the Republican cam-  
paign has had few equals in brilliant  
eloquence and convincing presentation  
of the great issues which are now be-  
fore the people, in the history of the  
state. The gallant hero of the Rough  
Riders was given a great ovation, and  
a tremendous crowd packed Grace park  
to hear him speak. It is safe to say  
that nobody within the reach of his  
voice was disappointed. They had ex-  
pected a great deal, but "Teddy" fully  
came up to their expectations.

The meeting was presided over by  
Judge N. D. Tibbals of this city, and  
was the greatest rally at the opening  
of a political campaign that has been  
held in Ohio.

The speech in full is as follows:  
Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans:  
I come to speak to you today because we  
recognize throughout the nation that we  
contest this year in Ohio is not, and can  
not be anything but a national contest. It  
is idle to say it is local—yes, and worse  
than idle—it is dishonest to make such an  
assertion where the Democratic platform  
lays its special stress upon national ques-  
tions.

I intend to discuss the issues raised and  
the issues avoided in this platform and by  
the chosen Democratic orators and repre-  
sentatives. Before doing so, however, I  
want, with all the emphasis at my com-  
mand, to point out to you one thing. The  
value of a political party, and the worth  
to the nation of a public man, must depend  
very largely upon their sincerity; and, in-  
deed, the worth of a nation can be to a  
certain extent gauged by the sincerity it  
exacts from its public men and its parties.  
If a party raises an issue which it knows  
is a false issue, merely for the hope of car-  
rying an election, then that party shows in  
the most striking way that it is the enemy  
of the country and unfit to be intrusted  
with its government. The squaring of one's  
deeds with one's words is the quality above  
all others which we should exact from pub-  
lic men and from the spokesmen of great  
parties, whether those spokesmen appear  
upon the stump or speak through the plat-  
forms of their parties. If the spokesmen  
of a party do not and can not believe what  
they say, whether in the way of denuncia-  
tion or promise, and especially if they  
promise what they know they can not per-  
form, and what is palpably intended not to  
result in performance, but in vote-getting  
at the moment, then they insult the con-  
science and the intelligence of every free-  
man fit to exercise a freeman's privilege.

**Democratic Insincerity.**  
This is just what the Democratic party  
in Ohio has done at this time, and just  
what its leaders, national and local, from  
the top down, are doing when they speak  
on expansion, on trusts and on free silver.  
For an honest difference of opinion and  
belief we can all entertain the heartiest  
respect. But when issues are raised in a  
purely demagogic spirit, not with a view  
to bettering bad conditions, but with the  
purpose of securing office for certain poli-  
ticians, at no matter what ultimate cost to  
the people, we have a right to denounce in  
the strongest terms the men raising them.  
It is the sincere belief of all right-minded  
men who have the welfare of the nation  
close at heart, that the position taken by  
the Ohio Democracy, speaking in reality  
for the national Democracy in this cam-  
paign, is one destructive of national pros-  
perity at home and of national honor  
abroad. Moreover, it is impossible to avoid  
the conviction that their leaders know that  
this is true, but are willing to plunge the  
country into any disaster, provided only  
they can persuade a sufficient number of  
dupes to put them where they can gratify  
their greed for office—their thirst for  
power.

Now and in 1861.  
I should not use such language in an ordi-  
nary political contest. I use now as I  
should have used it had I been alive during

the years of the civil war. The men whom  
we are now fighting champion a cause  
which in its essentials is the same as that  
championed by the dough face and the cop-  
perhead 37 years ago. They vote the war  
a failure now as they voted it a failure  
then. They mouth with hypocritical an-  
xiety about a free press now as they did  
then. They attack the nation's credit and  
financial honesty now as they did then;  
and exactly as in those days, when they  
struck at an evil, they struck at it insin-  
cerely, so they strike insincerely at any  
real abuse of the present time, offering no  
remedy, and standing ready to hamper  
those who would really offer one; and  
when they propose a remedy, it is a meas-  
ure which would aggravate ten times what-  
ever of evil actually exists.

**Free Silver a Live Issue.**  
There is not an issue they raise on which  
we are not more than anxious to meet them  
more than half way, and on at least one of  
the issues you will see that they will try  
as far as may be to shuffle out of anything  
more than a perfunctory repetition of their  
former position. They wish to discuss the  
question of trusts, an economic question;  
and of expansion, which is really the ques-  
tion of upholding abroad the honor of the  
flag and the interests of the nation, and  
of making us rise to level to our duties as  
a world power.

They hope to avoid much discussion of  
the silver question—much discussion of  
their advocacy of a dishonest dollar, trust-  
ing that thereby they shall be enabled to  
say to the believers in free silver that they  
are heartily in favor of it, and yet to fool  
the men who stand for sound finance by  
explaining to them that that question is  
really relegated to the rear and is not a  
live issue. My fellow-citizens, it is, and  
it must be a live issue, an issue of vital  
and foremost importance to the welfare of this  
nation and of every man in it; and it  
must remain one of the chief of live issues  
until it is not merely subordinated, but  
definitely abandoned or repudiated by the  
Democratic party. They can not be both  
for and against free silver, and as long as  
they are for it, it makes no difference  
whether they shout or whisper their allegi-  
ance. In either case they would have to  
turn their words into acts should they  
come into power; and in both cases, there-  
fore, the menace to the prosperity of the  
country and the welfare of its citizens are  
equally great.

I shall not go over with you the argu-  
ments against a 48-cent dollar. Our oppo-  
nents at the bottom of their hearts admit  
they dare not try to meet them, and trust  
to be able to avoid them by clouding the  
issue and diverting the attention of the  
voters to other matters.

**Country Above Party.**  
The salvation of this country lies to no  
small extent in the fact that while the bulk  
of our people fully appreciate the impor-  
tance of party, and the usefulness of party  
government, yet that they put country  
above party.

More than once in the past, when the  
leaders of a great party, drunk with mad-  
ness, have followed a path that meant ter-  
rible disaster to the nation, the nation has  
been saved by the fact that the best men  
in the party declined to follow the leaders  
who would make it false to the past, false  
to the country, false to the ideals of its  
best men. So it was in the civil war, when  
the war Democrats honored themselves by  
standing by the country; and so it will be  
now, for we have a right to call upon all  
sincere lovers of the flag, upon all belief-  
ers in national honesty and civic upright-  
ness, upon all men who wish to bring about  
the betterment and uplifting of the mass  
of the people, to stand with us until the  
heresies for which our opponents now fight  
have been relegated to the unclean dust  
where they belong.

**Democracy Propose No Remedy.**  
Our opponents denounce trusts. But they  
propose not one remedy that would not  
make the situation ten times worse than  
at its worst it now is. I have read through  
carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and of  
his fellows to find out what they propose  
to do. I have found plenty of vague denun-  
ciation. I have not found so much as an  
attempt to formulate a rational policy  
of relief.

More and more as we study their  
speeches, it must be impressed deeply upon  
us that they are not seeking to secure a  
remedy for the grave economic evils that  
have made themselves manifest in connec-  
tion with the huge industrial development,  
which we speak of as the "growth of  
trusts"; that they are not honestly striving  
for a remedy; that all they are seeking to  
do is to raise a cry which will inflame the  
people, that thereby they themselves may  
come back to power. They are not striving  
to benefit the people. They are striving  
to hoodwink the people in order to benefit  
themselves.

**Free Silver No Remedy.**  
In the Democratic platform of Ohio just  
two measures of relief are proposed: The  
first, that you should change the tariff, be-  
cause it favors trusts; and the second, that  
you should coin silver at the ratio of 16 to  
1 without regard to the action of any other  
nation.

They pretend that the tariff favors  
trusts. They know well that the greatest  
trusts in this country—the Standard Oil  
and the sugar trusts—are utterly unaf-  
fected by the tariff. They know well that the  
trust with which there is the most wide-  
spread and deepest dissatisfaction, the beef  
trust, is utterly unaffected by the tariff;  
and in my own state one of the largest  
trusts, the ice trust (which is said to have  
as its most prominent member and pro-  
moter that ardent anti-trust champion and  
advocate of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Richard Cro-  
ker), is also wholly unaffected by the tariff.

They know all this, for they can not but  
know it, if they possess the intelligence  
to draw up a platform; and yet they in-  
veigh against the tariff, knowing what they  
say is false, because, as they have no  
remedy, they trust, by proposing a false

remedy, they can mislead the people for  
their own benefit and to the people's de-  
struction. Six years ago you were under  
a kind of tariff to which they now ask you  
to return. And you were suffering from  
the threat of free coinage—the threat which  
they now revive.

**Six Years Ago and Today.**  
Are the people of this country so short-  
sighted that they forget the miseries of six  
years ago? Do they forget the bread riots,  
the poverty, the squalid want, even of  
those able and anxious to work? I appeal  
to the evidence of your own senses. Are you  
or are you not better off than you were six  
years ago? The farmer, the tradesman,  
the man with the dinner pail, the wage-  
worker, are these men as a whole better  
or worse off than they were six years ago?

In a great community there is, and there  
always will be, individual suffering, not  
only among the shiftless and the ne'er-do-  
wells, but at certain times and in certain  
places among the honest and industrious  
with whom fate has gone hard. We can not  
by any laws bring happiness and prosper-  
ity to every one, but we can do what the  
Republican party has actually done; that  
is, by wise legislation and wise adminis-  
tration secure the chance for the great bulk  
of our people to live out their lives and  
do their work with the odds as much as  
possible in their favor; the conditions as  
favorable as they can be made.

You can not by law make a man pros-  
perous. You can only do what we have  
done—give him the chance to become pros-  
perous by his own exertions. But you can  
very readily by law take this chance away  
from him, and as sure as there is a sun in  
heaven, if you do what your opponents ask  
you to do, if you upset our present tariff  
policy and plunge us back into the eco-  
nomic chaos in which we were floundering  
six years ago, and if you upset our system  
of finance and destroy our national credit,  
then you will cast this country into a con-  
dition of appalling misery, a misery which  
will be felt by all, but which will be felt  
most severely by the wage-workers, to  
whom our foes especially appeal. Surely,  
the country has had enough of tariff tink-  
ering by the opponents of a protective  
tariff.

**Free Silver and the Wage-Earners.**  
The second great remedy they propose for  
trusts is the free coinage of silver at 16  
to 1—the coinage of a 48-cent dollar. They  
actually propose to the people that, if the  
trusts deprive certain men of part of their  
earnings, or throw a certain body of men  
out of employment, this shall be remedied  
by decreeing that the men who still have  
employment shall be paid 48 cents on the  
dollar for the work they do.

If they carry through their proposition,  
if they succeed in securing the free coinage  
of silver, the effect would be indeed disas-  
trous upon the whole community; for there  
is, in spite of what demagogues may say,  
a real and present brotherhood of in-  
terest throughout this whole nation, from  
east to the bottom, from the east to the  
west, from the north to the south, and you  
can not cause widespread disaster to any  
one class without including other classes  
therein to a greater or less extent; but re-  
member that the disaster would fall with  
most crushing weight not upon the men  
against whom the demagogues rail, but  
upon the wage-workers, with whose interest  
they profess to be primarily  
concerned.

The utter unsettlement of values conse-  
quent upon a complete upsetting of our  
financial system would give a great oppor-  
tunity for gain to every unscrupulous specu-  
lator in the country, and probably the  
people who would suffer the least from it  
would be the very people who by combi-  
nation have created the greatest trusts.  
They could, and they would partly protect  
themselves. Here and there they would  
even wring profit for themselves out of  
the distress caused to the multitude by the  
folly which has made them yield to the  
snares of their demagogic advisers.

But the wage-earners, the wage-workers  
they could not protect themselves. They  
would suffer more than any other men and  
there would be no help for them. No man  
in this country is so vitally interested in  
having the currency kept at its full value  
as is the man who at the end of the  
week or at the end of the month  
is paid his earnings by another for whom  
he works. The big capitalist, a large  
share of whose expenses takes the form of  
wages, would be compensated to some ex-  
tent for his losses in other directions by  
the shrinking of the amount he would have  
to pay out for wages; but the man who re-  
ceived these wages would not be compen-  
sated in any way. On him the blow would  
fall with crushing force, and for him there  
would be absolutely no offset.

In the long run, it is not in the power  
of any men, or of any outside force, to lower  
the standard of living of the American  
workingman, unless the American work-  
ingman does it himself. If the wage-work-  
ers act with wisdom and forethought, if  
they show farsighted prudence in their  
combinations, industrial and political, their  
ultimate welfare is assured. In the long  
run, only the American workingman can  
hurt himself. Think of it, gentlemen! Do  
not accept merely my arguments; think  
yourselves whether and how you individ-  
ually could be helped by having a 48-cent  
dollar.

The foundation of our society rests upon  
the man with the dinner pail. Whatever  
is really for his welfare, for his permanent  
and ultimate welfare, is for the welfare of  
the community, and of all ways most surely  
to interfere with his material welfare, tam-  
pering with the currency in which he is  
paid is the surest. The banker, the manu-  
facturer, the rich merchant, the large land  
owner, could get along after a fashion un-  
der the scourge of free coinage, but the  
laboring man could not. The laboring man  
would go down to the level where you find  
him in countries where silver is the stand-  
ard metal.

**Democracy's Quack Nostrum.**  
What would you think of the quack who

administered a pill to cure a broken leg,  
and what would you think of the dupe who  
swallowed the pill in all seriousness? This  
is not an exact illustration of the conduct  
of our opponents in offering the free silver  
nostrum as a cure for trusts, only because  
the illustration is not nearly strong enough.  
The pill might be harmless to the man  
with the broken leg, and free silver would  
aggravate tenfold every evil the trusts  
have produced. What possible effect  
in controlling trusts could free silver have?  
As it would cut every dollar in half, it  
would make the total amount of capital  
put into the trusts reach a far higher nom-  
inal figure. Otherwise it would not have  
the slightest possible effect upon them,  
good, bad or indifferent, save only as it  
brought financial ruin to everybody in the  
community.

In short, I want you to keep in mind, to  
think over the fact that the two remedies  
our opponents propose—altering the tariff  
and debasing the currency—could have no  
possible effect in abating the evils of the  
trusts, and could hurt those who profit by  
the trusts only to the extent that they hurt  
every member of the American business  
community, from the capitalist to the day  
laborer. And furthermore, that together  
with this nullity of effect upon trusts,  
would go immense and possibly irretriev-  
able damage to those men on whose behalf  
they profess to be agitated. Of course,  
when the upsetting of free coinage had ruined  
the whole business community, the trust own-  
ers would share to a greater or less extent  
in the general punishment of America. But  
they would not suffer as much as the wage-  
worker, and the evils complained of would  
not be improved by so much as a hair's  
breadth.

**Befogging the Minds of the People.**

Do not take my word for it. Think it  
out for yourselves. Try to think out any  
possible way in which these so-called reme-  
dies will interfere with trusts, and then  
ponder deeply over the appalling disaster  
which their introduction would mean to  
the entire wage-earning class. I repeat  
what I have said: These remedies can not  
be proposed in good faith. Those who ad-  
vance them must know that at best they  
could have no possible effect upon the  
evils complained of, even if they are too  
ignorant to realize the disasters that would  
follow in their wake. They are quack  
remedies and nothing else, and those that  
put them forth know that they are such.

What can you expect from political lead-  
ers who are not sincere in the remedies  
they propose? Who frame policies, not for  
the social and economic betterment of the  
people, but hoping to befog the minds of  
the people, and to get them to vote against  
their own real interests?

Now, I have dealt with the purely de-  
structive arguments of the demagogue. I  
have shown that they do not propose one  
constructive piece of legislation; that they  
propose merely to tear down the whole  
building, because there is a leak in the roof  
over one room; that not only are their pro-  
posals mischievous, but that they them-  
selves must know that they are mischiev-  
ous, and have not even the poor apology  
of being sincere in their folly.

**The Record in New York.**

When it comes to seriously grappling  
with those evils, the people can trust, not  
the glib quack who says he can cure the  
disease out of hand, when he knows nothing  
and professes to know nothing about  
what it really is, but the man who pa-  
tiently and faithfully starts to make a di-  
agnosis of the case, and then to cure each  
bad feature as the diagnosis reveals its  
existence.

Let me illustrate what I am about to say  
by giving you a brief history of what has  
recently occurred in my own state. For a  
number of years the Democratic party in  
New York state has posed as the especial  
enemy of corporate wealth, and in its plat-  
forms has denounced monopolists, trusts,  
rich corporations and the like, and bid  
strongly for the vote of the workingman.  
The Republican party, I am glad to say,  
has not gone on the principle of promising  
impossibilities with the hope of getting  
votes, but has promised what it could per-  
form, and has made its performance square  
fully with its promise.

We never posed as the enemy of the rich  
man, as the enemy of the corporation. We  
merely said, and we meant what we said,  
that so far as we were concerned, rich and  
poor should be treated alike; the corpora-  
tion safeguarded when it did well; made to  
pay its just obligations whether it did well  
or ill; and if it did ill, brought to summary  
justice. During the time that the Demo-  
crats were in power not one effective law  
was put upon the statute books to carry  
out the threats they made. As a matter  
of fact their threats were so large and  
vague, their promises so ample and in-  
capable of fulfillment, that there was not one  
thing they could do which would in any  
way meet the expectations they had  
aroused.

We came in not promising the millennium;  
not saying we could remove all the in-  
equalities which have existed on this earth  
since our ancestors came out of  
their caves, but bent upon doing what in  
us lay to lighten to some extent the bur-  
den of injustice; to make conditions a little  
fairer, a little more equal. In consequence,  
we now have put upon the statute books  
for the first time in New York's history  
laws which make the heritage of the rich  
man pay a reasonable toll to the state be-  
fore passing to his heir; laws which make  
corporations pay to the state for the privi-  
leges they have obtained; and finally, a  
law which insures that the franchise hold-  
ers who have received their franchises  
from the public shall pay the full and just  
amount which the privilege we have given  
them entitles us to receive from them.

**Injustice Remedied.**

The inheritance tax, the corporation tax,  
the franchise tax, are one and all our  
handiwork; the handiwork of our party;  
of our party as it is now; as I appeal to you  
for its laws and they represent the first

great attempt that has been made in New  
York state to meet the new conditions  
caused by the upgrowing of great corpora-  
tions, the exploitation of municipal fran-  
chises. In each instance, and especially in  
passing the franchise tax, in which I had  
the honor as governor to play a certain  
part, we had to face the opposition of the  
great and wealthy corporations; of those  
very corporations which our opponents de-  
light to describe as the money power. We  
disregarded their opposition because we  
thought them wrong, just as fearlessly as  
we would have championed them if we had  
thought them right. We did no injustice.  
We simply remedied injustice.

What we promise is what we have actu-  
ally done in New York, not only as re-  
gards corporations, but as regards labor  
legislation. Our opponents in New York  
promised very much, but all that they  
promised it was impossible to do, and so  
they did no thing.

It has been the Republican constitutional  
convention, the Republican legislatures and  
the Republican executives to whom nine-  
tenths of the best labor laws put upon the  
statute books of New York state have been  
due. We abolished the contract labor sys-  
tem! We established inspection of factories  
and the bureau of labor statistics; the  
eight-hour law; the law providing for the  
abolition of sweat shops; in short, every  
labor measure has been initiated and put  
through by us. At best, our opponents  
have followed in our footsteps, and often,  
as was the case last year, when both  
branches of the legislature and the execu-  
tive were in our hands, the whole work  
has been done by us. The board of medi-  
ation and arbitration has for the first time  
become a live factor in the settlement of  
labor troubles; sweat shops are controlled;  
the eight-hour law is enforced. In our state  
convicts do not compete with free labor,  
and the bureau of labor statistics and the  
factory inspector's department work prac-  
tically hand in hand with the foremost  
representatives of the wage-workers to do  
all that can be done in the interests of  
labor.

**Squaring Performance With Promise.**

Again let me remind you that what I lay  
emphasis on is that in New York state,  
with the legislation of which I am best  
acquainted, we have, in upholding the in-  
terests of labor by legislation and adminis-  
tration, and in controlling corporations and  
making them deal justly with individuals  
and the public, not only done more than  
our opponents, but also unlike our oppo-  
nents, we have made our performance  
square with our promises.

We have been able to do this very large-  
ly because we have declined to play the  
part of the demagogue, and to make prom-  
ises incapable of fulfillment, meant not to  
be fulfilled, but to help carry an election.  
In other words, we can be trusted and our  
opponents can not be trusted, and the dif-  
ference between being trustworthy and un-  
trustworthy is so great as to swamp all  
other differences.

What is true of New York is true of the  
rest of the country, and what is true of  
labor legislation and of the control of cor-  
porations will be true of trusts.

In other words, instead of trying to incite  
one class against another, instead of in-  
dulging in mere denunciation of one class  
of people, or of making impossible prom-  
ises to another class, we set ourselves to work  
in practical, common-sense fashion to face  
the new problems that had arisen, seri-  
ously to study them; not to try to solve  
them by crude legislation entered into be-  
fore we really knew what we had to en-  
counter, but when we once had satisfied  
ourselves as to the facts, to bring in the  
remedy the facts called for.

**Solution of the First Problem.**

Just exactly this will be done with the  
trusts. It will need the best ability we  
can produce, and, above all, it will need  
integrity, sober good sense and freedom  
from emotional demagoguery.

The man who promises you that at one  
stroke he can solve so vast and difficult a  
problem, promises you what he knows he  
can not fulfill and shows that he thinks  
but ill of your intelligence when he makes  
the promise.

We promise you less, but what we prom-  
ise we will do. The problem will be solved,  
and it will be solved not by our foes, but  
by us. Just as in New York state the prob-  
lem of adequately taxing the great cor-  
porations, of adequately taxing wealth, has  
been solved by the Republican party—not  
the Democratic; so as well in the nation  
as in the states, it is we and not our  
foes who will provide the remedies that  
can be provided against the evils the trusts  
have brought in their train.

We seek to ameliorate and curb abuses  
and not to destroy what may be useful.  
Our opponents take refuge in destruction  
only, and not a few of the laws they pro-  
pose against trusts, if put on the statute  
books, would destroy the right of labor  
unions to exist, or of small tradesmen or  
farmers to band together.

We shall do all in our power to destroy  
anything that upholds monopoly, that arti-  
ficially lowers wages or artificially in-  
creases prices or puts it in the hands of  
one man or one set of men to become ab-  
solute in any branch of business. We will  
interfere with these evils in any way we  
can. But we will find out how best and  
most wisely we can interfere before act-  
ing, and when we do act our action shall  
be effective.

**No Dishonor to American Arms.**

Our opponents throughout the nation,  
and in particular here in Ohio, propose as  
a method of attacking trusts to meddle  
with the tariff, which would mean eco-  
nomic disaster to the masses, and to de-  
base the coinage, which in addition to even  
more frightful economic disaster, would  
mean national dishonor.

When they come to the second plank in  
their platform, the question of expansion,  
they advocate the dishonor of the Ameri-  
can arms and the trailing of the American  
flag in the dust. They place themselves  
outside the rank of proper party opponents



and make themselves merely the enemies of the nation as a whole, as already by their action on the currency they have shown themselves to be the enemies of honesty within the nation.

The other day Ohio sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new dispensation in the shape of Congressman Lutz, who in the shape of fervent hopes for divided his time between fervent hopes for the success of Aguinaldo, and, therefore, the success of the American army in the Philippines, and the firmly expressed conviction that the mantle of Washington and Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of Aguinaldo. Truly, Mr. Bryan's new dispensation begins with a queer catalogue of saints when they canonize Aguinaldo as a hero and Altgeld as a sage. The combination is entirely appropriate.

Those who would encourage anarchy at home most naturally strike hands with the enemies of our country abroad. The friend of the bombthrower and his apologists are doing what is fit and meet when they strike hands across the seas with those who are fighting our soldiers in foreign lands. Fundamentally the causes which they champion are the same. The step from encouraging the assassination of the guardians of the law at home to the aiding and abetting of the shooting down of our soldiers abroad is but a short one; and it matters little whether the encouragement be given by the exercise of the pardoning power, by raving speeches upon the platform, or by the circulation of silly documents composed by men to feeble to accomplish the mischief they desire.

Make no mistake! In the Philippines we are at war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory, and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there save through victory.

#### No Honor Save by Victory.

Every argument that our opponents make now is exactly such as if they were logical they would make on behalf of the Sioux Indians in South Dakota or the Apaches in New Mexico, and such as they actually did make at the outbreak of the civil war. If we have no moral right to interfere in the Philippines then we have no moral right to interfere in an Indian reservation. If we have no right in Luzon and should leave it to the Tagals, then we have no right in Alaska and should leave it to the Indians and the Esquimaux.

Not one argument can be made for the proposed line of conduct in the one case that does not apply with exactly as much force to the other. People tell you that the Philippines are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the copperheads of 1861 said of the Confederates. Here, in Ohio, Vallandigham ran on the issue that the war was a failure and that the independence of southern states should be acknowledged.

The feeble Vallandighams of today take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past, she will give the same answer now that she gave then. No man can hesitate in this struggle and ever afterward call himself a true American and a true patriot. He must stand by the flag. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one and uphold the other is to overwhelm the party that assails both.

#### Democracy's Creed of Shame.

Undying shame shall be his portion if he does not stand with us at this crisis. There is no man living now who has anything but a feeling of respect for the gallant Confederates who showed their sincerity in the appeal to arms and valiantly risked their lives for what they mistakenly thought to be right; but scant, indeed, is our sympathy for their northern allies who sat at home and talked treason but never exposed their bodies to the risk of paying for their words.

The same burden of shame rests on the men who preach the creed of the weakling and the coward in their own safe homes now, while our soldiers are fighting valiantly in the tropic islands of the eastern seas and are bearing forward the flag of our country in a cause that is not only the cause of America, but the cause of civilization and humanity. Aye! and ultimately the cause of the very islanders who are ignorantly bearing arms against us.

Two facts must be emphasized: First, that out of the present situation, the only honorable and humane way is to put down armed resistance in the Philippines and to establish a government of orderly justice; and, in the second place, that this situation inevitably arose out of the war and could not have been avoided save by shameful conduct on our part. You will meet short-sighted people who say that Dewey, after sinking the Spanish fleet, should have sailed away from Manila bay. Of course such conduct was impossible.

#### We Must Finish What We Begun.

It is not too much to say that such conduct would have been infamous. Either the islands would have been left to their own fate and such a course been followed, in which case a series of bloody massacres would have taken place and the war between the Spaniards and the Filipinos would have dragged along its wretched length until some outside interference took place; or else, what is far more probable, as Dewey's fleet sailed out, the fleet of some European power would have sailed in, and we should have had the keen mortification of seeing the task which we shrank from begun by some nation which did not distrust its own powers, which had the courage to dare to be great.

Dewey had to stay and we had to finish the job we had begun. The talk about the Filipinos having practically achieved their independence is, of course, the veriest nonsense. Aguinaldo, who has turned against us, owed his return to the islands to us. It was our troops and not the Filipinos who conquered the Spaniards, and as a consequence it was to us the islands fell, and we shall show ourselves not merely

weaklings unfit to take our place among the great nations of the world, but traitors to the cause of the advancement of mankind if we flinch from doing right the task which destiny has intrusted to our hand.

We have no more right to leave the Filipinos to butcher one another and sink slowly back into savagery than we would have the right, in an excess of sentimentality, to declare the Sioux and Apaches free to expel all white settlers from the lands they once held. The Filipinos offer excellent material for the future; with our aid they may be brought up to the level of self-government, but at present they can not stand alone for any length of time.

#### Weakling's Creed of the Anti

A weak nation can be pardoned for giving up a work which it does badly, but a strong nation can not be pardoned for flinching from a great work because, forsooth, there are attendant difficulties and hardships.

The century which is just closing has seen what the century which is opening will surely also see—vast strides in civilization, the result of the conquest of the world's waste spaces, the result of the expansion of the great masterful, ruling races of the world. There is much prattle and much shrieking against expansion. Are the prattlers so ignorant as not to know that the existence of the United States is due to the greatest application of the expansion policy which the world has ever seen?

If our forefathers who came over the seas to settle in the vast wooded wilderness along the Atlantic seaboard nearly 200 years ago had been as timid as those degenerate descendants of theirs who now protest against expansion, this continent would still be nothing but the hunting ground of the red men. Russia has expanded in Asia, England in Asia, Africa and Australia, and France and Germany in Africa, all with the strides of giants during the years that have just passed. In every instance the expansion has taken place because the race was a great race. It was a sign of proof of greatness in the expanding nation; and, moreover, bear in mind that in each instance it was of incalculable benefit to mankind.

#### Expansion the Law of Progress.

In Australia a great sister commonwealth to our own has sprung up. In India a peace like the Roman peace has been established, and the country made immeasurably better. So it is in Egypt, in Algiers and at the cape, while Siberia, before our very eyes, is being changed, from the seat of wandering tribes of ferocious nomads into a great civilized country.

When great nations fear to expand, shrink from expansion, it is because their greatness is coming to an end. Are we still in the prime of our lusty youth, still at the beginning of our glorious manhood to sit down among outworn peoples, to take our place with the weak and craven? A thousand times no! A thousand times rather face any difficulty—rather meet and overcome any danger—than turn the generous and vigorous blood of our national life into the narrow channels of ignominy and fear. Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses, for they are striving to bring dishonor upon the American republic. They can qualify, refine, differentiate and differ all they wish, but fundamentally their attitude is the attitude of hostility to the flag, of hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the nation—the greatness of the race.

The other day in New York a Democratic club started to call itself the Dewey club and had to abandon the name because the members quarreled so among themselves—half of them repudiating Dewey because he was an expansionist. Think of it! They dared not call themselves after the greatest hero, military or naval, whom we have produced since the civil war because they were not loyal to the policy for which that hero stood; to the policy which he has done so much to put into effect.

#### Ohio's Battle a National Contest.

My fellow-citizens, this contest of yours in Ohio is no mere state contest. It is a national contest. Our opponents are fighting on national grounds. They take their stand in favor of economic unrest, of financial dishonesty and of national dishonor.

We take up the glove that they throw down. We meet them on every point. We stand for a continuation of the conditions which have brought prosperity to us. We stand for an intelligent effort to wipe out any wrong that may arise without substituting a tenfold greater evil. Finally, we stand for upholding the traditional American policy of defending the honor of the American people in the face of any foreign foe and of giving free outlet to the vigorous and abounding strength of the nation.

We follow the policy which under Washington secured us the navigation of the Mississippi and the peopling of the wilderness up to its shores; which under Jefferson secured the expansion of the United States through the Louisiana purchase to the far shores of Oregon; which under his successors secured our expansion into Texas and California; which as late as the days of Seward secured our expansion into Alaska. Four years ago the very people who now cry out against the Philippines were crying out over Hawaii and demanding (and for the moment succeeding in the demand) that our flag should be hauled down where it had once been hoisted. Now Hawaii is ours and its coming in has not caused a ripple of trouble, and who would think of giving it up?

If we flinch from doing our task in the face of the nations, if we flee from the Philippines, we shall have written a shameful page in the history of our country, a page which our sons and grandsons will read with bowed heads. I verily believe that the shame and anger such action would arouse in our bosoms would force us in a few brief years again to tread the path upon which we have now entered, only the delay would increase beyond measure the difficulty and danger. We can

not shrink from doing the task allotted to us, unless we are content to see it done by stronger hands, and to admit that we are not in the first rank among nations. Surely no American worthy the name will make such an admission.

In the present crisis we appeal not merely to party, but beyond party; we appeal to all good citizens, to all patriotic Americans, to stand with us as we uphold financial integrity and the conditions which make for material prosperity at home, as we uphold the honor of the flag and the interests of the nation abroad.

#### WAGE ADVANCE GREATER.

Dun's Review Points Out It Is Larger Than the Increase in the Price of Goods.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today said in part:

The reaction in the stock market is not a sign of anything outside that market, but has set many to look for signs of a reaction elsewhere. Such signs have been hard to find. It has been for months a wonder that the demand for products was sustained at rates exceeding past consumption in any year, notwithstanding the general rise in prices. A partial explanation is that scarcely any class of products directly consumed by individuals has advanced as much as the wages and the employment of labor.

With more hands at work, more hours, and at 10 to 15 per cent higher wages, the gain in purchasing power has been quite beyond the rise of 4 per cent in boots and shoes this year, or 8 per cent in leather, 5.2 per cent in woolen goods, or 10.9 per cent in wool, and even beyond the rise of 17 per cent in cotton goods, mainly due to the rise of 13 per cent in cotton. But products used in manufacturing and transporting have advanced much more, because of the enormous increase in volume of business done, and in anticipated business for the future.

Wheat exports fell a little below last year's, but in three weeks, four included, have been 8,656,877 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 9,293,281 bushels last year, and 1,021,298 bushels from Pacific ports, against 907,561 bushels last year. But western receipts have been 21,759,852 bushels, against 23,029,379 bushels last year, and even more impressive are the receipts of 18,515,932 bushels corn, against 11,177,483 bushels last year, and the exports of 9,201,427 bushels, against 5,945,966 bushels last year. Prices moved little either way until Friday, when a sharp advance made the weeks gain 1 1/4 cents.

When men pay \$3 to \$5 per ton more than the latest quoted price for iron products in order to get early deliveries it is because delay is threatened on works or railroads or bridges, vessels or machinery, promising a net profit many times the cost of a small fraction of the material.

Bessemer and anthracite pig are unchanged, Grey forge at Pittsburgh, and Chicago and southern iron are higher, bars \$2 per ton higher and plates \$3 per ton and rails \$1 per ton. Most of the business is for next year with premiums paid for more speedy delivery.

The American Woolen company has announced that the whole production of all its worsted mills has been sold, which may give unexpected opportunities for other mills. Its contracts for a great quantity of new machinery indicate a belief that within its field the demand for goods will much exceed the capacity of its works. Prices have been firm, with wool somewhat stronger since the general advance at London sales. Sales at the three chief markets were 13,443,800 pounds.

Failures for the week have been 154 in the United States, against 173 last year, and 18 in Canada, against 16 last year.

#### Venezuelan Troops at Guira.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: The Venezuelan government was concentrating its eastern forces at Guira to meet the revolutionist troops under General Mata. It is reported the reason President Andrade returned to Caracas was that he feared treachery on the part of the two generals who are believed to be in sympathy with the revolution.

#### Accepted in Place of Baer.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 23.—Rev. Albert B. Coats of Beverly accepted the nomination of the Massachusetts Prohibition state committee for governor in place of John Willis Baer, declined.

#### WEATHER FORECAST.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain today; cooler in southern portion. Tomorrow fair; fresh northerly winds on the lake. Ohio—Rain today, followed by clearing; cooler in southern portion. Tomorrow fair; fresh northerly winds on the lake. West Virginia—Generally fair today and tomorrow, except rain and cooler in northwest portion today; variable winds.

## FIRM ON SUZERAINTY.

England Again Denies Transvaal's Sovereignty.

#### ANOTHER NOTE SENT TO BOERS.

Earl Rothschild Conferred With First Lord of Treasury, Probably in Regard to Money Difficulties—Reported England Has Secured Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—According to The Pall Mall Gazette the dispatch sent by the British cabinet to the Transvaal opens with an expression of regret at the unfavorable character of Secretary Reitz's last reply, and proceeds with a very firm insistence upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the claim of a sovereign state, that it pointed out the British readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the other British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted, and concluded with the intimation that the imperial government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from them very shortly.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that another meeting of the cabinet will take place next Thursday or Friday, when the issues will be presented in a more serious shape.

Previous to the meeting of the cabinet Baron Rothschild visited the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Balfour. The circumstance is unusual, and is said to be in connection with the money difficulties the government is encountering regarding the prospective military campaign.

The government, it is understood, cabled Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner for South Africa, a message in accordance with the cabinet's decision, as outlined in The Pall Mall Gazette. It is said that the message also protests strongly against the accusation of bad faith on the part of Mr. Conyngham Greene.

In the meantime no active steps will be taken to send an army corps to South Africa, but preparations of a general kind will continue quietly for the dispatch of a large army under General Sir Redvers Buller should President Kruger decline to avail himself of the further opportunity now given for a compromise.

The standard says it believes the government has decided to convene parliament next month.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is asserted here that an understanding exists in Pretoria that the Cape Colony government will, at the last moment, accede in favor of the Transvaal."

"It is reported that fresh arrests of journalists and outlanders are imminent at Johannesburg."

ALLAHABAD, British India, Sept. 23.—The Pioneer printed a dispatch saying negotiations have been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delagoa bay Nov. 1.

PRATORIA, Sept. 23.—President Kruger has been in telegraphic conference with President Steyn regarding the situation, and the decision of the raad of the Orange Free State is awaited with interest.

Large numbers of local Danes, Germans, Finns, and Scandinavians and Americans have offered their services to Commandant General Joubert in the event of hostilities.

Cape Town, Sept. 23.—Writing to an intimate friend here, President Kruger says:

"Things are serious and will become graver, but a peaceful settlement will be attained."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, visited the foreign office. It is understood that his visit was in regard to the Alaskan negotiations. In an interview with a reporter Mr. Choate said: "Of course Lord Salisbury did not discuss the Transvaal crisis with me. I can say that the United States has made no representations of any kind regarding the Transvaal, and the same applies so far as I know to Germany. I hope there will be no war, but things are quite uncertain."

Mr. Choate returned to Scotland.

#### Ill of Appendicitis.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 23.—William J. Burns, assistant chief of the United States secret service, is seriously ill in this city from appendicitis.

#### General Brault Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—General Brault, who succeeded General Renouard as chief of the general staff Nov. 4, 1895, is dead.

#### Political Exiles Returned.

SAN DOMINGO, Sept. 23.—A warship from Porto Rico, with 40 political exiles on board, arrived here.

## Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	335 337 339 341 350 361					
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM	AM
Pittsburgh	10:45	11:30	12:40	1:10	2:10	3:10
Rocheester	6:35	7:12	8:25	9:10	10:10	11:10
Altoona	6:44	7:20	8:35	9:20	10:20	11:20
Industry	6:48	7:24	8:40	9:24	10:24	11:24
Boys Ferry	6:59	7:36	8:52	9:36	10:36	11:36
Smiths Ferry	7:10	7:46	9:02	9:46	10:46	11:46
East Liverpool	7:20	7:56	9:12	9:56	10:56	11:56
Wellsville	7:32	8:08	9:24	10:08	11:08	12:08
Wellsville	7:38	8:14	9:30	10:14	11:14	12:14
Wellsville Shop	7:43	8:19	9:35	10:19	11:19	12:19
Yellow Creek	7:48	8:24	9:40	10:24	11:24	12:24
Hammondsville	7:56	8:32	9:48	10:32	11:32	12:32
So. Dale	8:00	8:36	9:52	10:36	11:36	12:36
Allegheny	8:16	8:52	10:08	10:52	11:52	12:52
Bayard	9:00	9:36	10:52	11:36	12:36	13:36
Alliance	9:30	10:06	11:22	12:06	13:06	14:06
Wellsville	10:10	10:46	12:02	12:46	13:46	14:46
Wellsville	10:43	11:19	12:35	13:19	14:19	15:19
Wellsville	11:02	11:38	12:54	13:38	14:38	15:38
Cleveland	12:10	12:46	14:02	14:46	15:46	16:46

Eastward.	340	338	336	350	342	362
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Wellsville	iv.	14 30	19 00	14 45	11 00	24 10
Bridgeport	"	4 48	9 09	4 53	11 25	25 10
Rockville Ferry	"	4 45	9 15	4 58	1 16	25 10
Rockville	"	4 53	9 22	5 06	1 22	27 10
Portland	"	4 56	9 25	5 07	1 28	27 10
Push Run	"	4 59	9 33	5 10	1 33	30 10
Brilliant	"	5 10	9 41	5 14	1 42	33 10
Tingo Je	"	5 17	9 48	5 21	1 50	36 10
Lebanonville	{ar.	5 28	9 56	5 50	1 58	40 10
	iv.	5 28	9 56	5 50	1 56	40 20
Costonia	"	5 42	10 12			44 15
Toronto	"	15 10	19 19	6 11	2 19	47 20
Elliottsville	"	5 20	10 20			47 20
Empire	"	5 30	10 31	6 21	2 27	47 20
Fort Homer	"	16 05	10 35			47 20
Yellow Creek	"	6 10	10 45			48 20
Wellsville Shop	"	6 15	10 50	6 33	2 35	48 20
Wellsville	{ar.	6 20	10 54	6 41	2 45	48 20
Wellsville	iv.	7 38			3 10	
Wellsville Shop	"	7 43				
Yellow Creek	"	7 53				
Hammondsville	"	7 55				
Rondale	"	8 00				
Salineville	"	8 16				
Bayard	"	9 00				
Alliance	{ar.	9 10				
	iv.	10 10				
Ravenna	"	10 43				
Hudson	"	11 02				
Cleveland	iv.	12 10				
Wellsville	iv.	6 25	11 05	6 51	2 59	3 55
East Liverpool	"	6 37	11 15	7 00	3 10	4 07
Smiths Ferry	"	6 42	11 25	7 08	3 20	4 12
Rockville Ferry	"	6 57	11 32		3 34	4 20
Industry	"	6 57	11 40	7 22	3 30	4 25
Wellsville	"	7 07	11 50		3 35	4 30
Beaver	"	7 14	12 00	7 36	3 45	4 40
Rochester	"	7 25	12 05	7 42	3 55	4 45
Pittsburgh	ar.	8 25	12 55	8 30	5 00	5 40
		AM	PM	PM	PM	PM



## Florist, Here is Your Chance.

A first-class florist, thoroughly understanding the business in every detail, to accept a partnership in a hot house in a centrally located position, with over an acre of fine ground, on which is erected a six room house, with all modern conveniences. Said florist will be required to erect and equip said hot house in first-class shape, suitable for making right returns for judicious investment, and will be fully backed in all legitimate expenses. For full particulars apply at

## THE NEWS REVIEW OFFICE.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Will Bagley is ill at his home on Walnut street.

Mrs. Edna Roberts is very ill at her home in Gardendale.

A valuable horse owned by Emmett Green died last night.

Two men had a pitched battle on Sixth street at noon. There were no arrests.

The will of Lucinda J. Demuth, of Liverpool township has been admitted to probate.

The South Side street car collided with an Adams express wagon on Union street this morning.

Claud Woods has resigned his position at the Thompson House to take one in a Wheeling hotel.

A marriage license has been issued to William M. Ward and Miss Maude M. Wilhelm, of this place.

There was not an arrest made last night, and consequently Mayor Bough had no business to transact this morning.

Miss Rose Daihler left for her home in Wheeling this morning after a visit of two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Buckley.

There is not a general rush of candidates for the position of land appraiser, and Clerk Hanley has not yet received any names.

About 120 Rechabites composed a trolley party last evening. After the ride refreshments were served in the lodge room.

Enoch Amos, who attempted suicide a few days ago, is somewhat improved today, and chances are now very good for his recovery.

A commission has been issued at Lisbon to J. H. Brookes to take the election of Caroline Robinson as to her desire regarding her husband's will.

Mrs. D. N. Cunningham and son left for St. Mary's this morning, where they will remain several days looking after some property which has been leased to an oil company.

Harry O. Green and family have moved to a farm three miles north of this city. Before leaving they entertained a number of friends in honor of their guests, Misses Mattie Hall and Lona Letzkus.

The library directors met last evening, and heard reports of committees. It was decided to put some more shelving in the room and the announcement was made that the installment of funds from the board of education would be received next week.

Alsius Swaney, of East Liverpool, was a guest in the family of Dr. A. G. Vale a part of last week. Miss Stella Barlow, who was a guest for some time in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rudibaugh, returned to her home in East Liverpool Saturday. B. E. Vale, of East Liverpool, came to his home here last Tuesday evening, and attended the county fair Wednesday.—Clarkson Cor. Rogers Noontide.

## THE VOTE NOT LARGE

Library Bond Election Is on Today.

ONLY 279 BALLOTS CAST

At 2 O'clock This Afternoon, but It Is Thought Many People Will Vote at a Late Hour—The Indications Are That the Issue Will Carry.

There is not a very large vote being polled today on the question of whether the city shall issue bonds in the sum of \$20,000, but it is expected the voters will turn out between the hours of 5:30 and 6:30, as many people prefer to wait until late in the day to cast their ballots.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the vote was as follows:

First ward	66
Second ward	48
Third ward	105
Fourth ward	54

The indications are that the issue will carry, as but few expressions are heard against it.

## FUNNY!

Yea, Verily, and the Victim Finally Shared In the Fun.

He is a prominent East Ender and does not indulge in spiritus frumenti, nor look upon the wine when it is red and giveth forth its color. He was on his way home from Pittsburg on No. 41 last night, when he was seized with an acute attack of cramp colic and suffered horribly. No physician could be secured and no remedies were at hand. The conductor, noting that he wore a G. A. R. badge, approached a second comrade in an adjoining car and suggested that an attempt should be made to secure some firewater. A number of male passengers were interviewed, men who looked as if they might, in a dire emergency, partake of tanglefoot; but they vehemently declared that they did not indulge. In the meantime a lady passenger was approached, and she blushingly acknowledged that she always carried a "leettle of the crature" for her "stomach's ache," but hated to part with the invigorator, as she had a long journey before her. Finally, a fine looking stranger came to the rescue of the G. A. R. comrade, who was still doubled up in his seat. After being untangled, he was informed that he must take some of the "poison," as no other remedy was at hand. He at first demurred, but eventually yielded, and gulped down about half of the contents of a half pint flask, said contents being fashioned along the line of a slightly diluted solution of AQUAFORTIS, and the remedy was so fearfully strong as to scare the original disease to death and it stopped not on the order of its going. After the victim had recovered from the strangling process, and had wiped the transpiration from his manly brow, he managed to say that it was a tossup as to which was the greater evil, the disease or the remedy, and finally sat down with the remark:

"Say, gentlemen, I never drink intoxicants. Excuse me, please, that Jersey lightnin' has gone to my head."

Notorious Jewbaiter Escaped.

ALGIERS, Sept. 23.—Max Regis, the former mayor of Algiers and a notorious Jewbaiter, left the villa outside the town in which he and a party of adherents had been barricaded, fearing arrest by the government. He is said to have gone on board a boat bound for Spain. Eight of his companions were arrested.

## IS IT A GOLD BRICK?

An Effort Being Made to Form a Medical Relief Association Here.

An effort is being made in this city to organize a medical relief association on somewhat peculiar lines. A prominent young man was approached by one of the promoters with details of the scheme and a request for a hundred dollars. The plan is to get five residents to put up \$100 each. The promoter will then incorporate the five suckers as a medical relief association at a cost to the promoter of \$5. The promoter will further furnish the association with handbooks, pamphlets, advertising, and stationery, costing, he says, \$50, and enough to last a year. The association having parted with \$500 and received a \$5 charter and \$50 worth of sundries will then be allowed to secure members of the association from the gullible public who for \$1.25 a month will be treated by their own physicians under contract with the association. The promoter says the gentlemen who put up the \$500 to start the thing can easily make \$100 a month out of it.

This statement of the promoter's plans may do him an injustice, for it seems hardly credible that any sane man, nowadays, would try to work as transparent a scheme as that. Still, it is the impression the young man approached gained from the promoter's talk. To a man not in need of medical relief for paresis, the thing looks very much like a gold brick novelty.

## EXPOSITION EXCURSIONS

To Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Lines on Thursdays.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the Exposition will be sold for regular trains via Pennsylvania lines on Thursdays, Sept. 7, 14, 21 and 28, and Oct. 5, 12 and 19, from Ashtabula, Erie, Massillon, New Philadelphia, Powhatan and intermediate ticket stations on the Fort Wayne route, and from Dennison, Cadiz, Wheeling, Washington, New Cumberland and intermediate ticket stations on the Pan Handle route.

The rate will be one fare for round trip, with 25 cents added for admission coupon to Exposition.

The return limit will cover three days including date on which ticket is purchased.

The Exposition of 1899 will be a marvel. Numerous special new attractions will be added to the principal features of former seasons. The music programs will be by the world's greatest musical organizations. Sousa and his famous band of 50 pieces will give afternoon and evening concerts from Sept. 6 to 19; Godfrey's British Guards Band, of London, England, will furnish music from Sept. 20 to Sept. 30; the celebrated New York Symphony Orchestra of 50 pieces, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, will entertain Exposition visitors with fine music from Oct. 2 to Oct. 14, and the famous Innes Band of 50 pieces will be the musical attraction from Oct. 16 to Oct. 21.

For rates, tickets, time of trains and other details about the reduced fares, please apply to the nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

## New Sunday Trains.

Under new schedule taking effect on Pennsylvania lines, C. & P. division, Sunday, July 23, a new train will be run regularly on Sundays between Pittsburg, East Liverpool, Steubenville and Bellaire. The train will leave Pittsburg union station 7:10 a. m., central time, arrive East Liverpool 9:02 a. m., Steubenville 10:06 a. m., Bellaire 11:15 a. m., central time; returning leave Bellaire 1 p. m., East Liverpool 3:07 p. m.

Big sale starts Saturday at Joseph Bros. for the fall and winter goods.

## JERRY SIMPSON HISSED

Said He Gloried In Spunk of Aguinaldo's Men.

THE CROWD STOPPED HIS SPEECH.

The a Were Cries of "Throw Him Out" and "Kick Him Off the Platform"—His Retirement From the Platform. Followed by Prolonged Cheers.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 23.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson was hooted off the platform here while addressing a local G. A. R. reunion. Mr. Simpson said:

"I glory in the spunk of Aguinaldo's men. They are simply fighting to regain the land the Catholics took from them."

"A local paper has asked: 'Who is John Brown's soul marching with—Ours or Aguinaldo?' I believe John Brown's soul is marching with Aguinaldo."

Mr. Simpson said in substance that he would rather be with Aguinaldo than with General Otis.

An old soldier said that the speech was drifting too much into politics. This was applauded and greeted with cries of "throw him out," and "kick him off the platform." Men and women arose and hissed, and the men kept crying "put him out."

Simpson appealed to the crowd to sit down. "I am coming to my peroration," he said, although he had spoken only 15 minutes. Cries came: "Take your peroration to Aguinaldo."

Simpson attempted to go on, but no one could hear him.

The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and Mr. Simpson left the platform. His retirement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

## Bribery Cases Continued.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The legislative bribery cases fixed for trial at next week's session of court were continued until the January term. The defendants are ex-Senator John J. Coyle of Philadelphia, ex-Representative Thos. M. Moyes of Wilkesbarre, Robert Evans of Philadelphia and ex-Representative John K. Byrne of Fayette county.

## Car Dynamited at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—An explosion occurred on the Wade park line. The car was running rapidly toward the city when a loud report was heard. The explosion smashed the front wheel on one side. The car jumped the track, ran across the other track and was stopped in the gutter of the street. Only two passengers and they both escaped injury.

## Howison Light Outrank Sampson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Washington said that officials are worried over the fear that Rear Admiral Howison will reach New York, on the cruiser Chicago, in time for the Dewey parade, which would make him Sampson's senior. The plan was that Sampson was to greet Dewey.

## To Represent Hawaii During Congress.

HONOLULU, Sept. 15, via San Francisco, Sept. 23.—Judge Alfred S. Hartwell has been chosen by the government to represent the territory of Hawaii unofficially in Washington during the coming congress. The appointee will leave for his post in time for the opening of congress in December.

## McKinley May Entertain Diaz.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In connection with President Diaz's trip to Chicago it is expected that President McKinley will meet the Mexican president at Chicago and invite him to come to Washington as his guest and the guest of the nation.

## To Consider Boundary Affair.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is expected that Dr. Cridler, United States assistant secretary of state, will shortly meet Sir L. H. Davis of the Canadian government to discuss the Alaskan boundary dispute.

## Marines Reached Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The navy department received a cablegram from Admiral Watson announcing the arrival at Manila of the marines under Major Elliot. The force will proceed at once to police Cavite and vicinity.

## Coghlan Ordered to Dewey Reception.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 23.—Captain Coghlan, formerly in command of the Raleigh, was ordered east to attend the Dewey reception.

## Ordered to Start For Philippines.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The Twenty-eighth regiment received orders to start from Camp Meade Monday morning for the Philippines.

## PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, No. 177 Broadway, East Liverpool, Ohio, until 12 o'clock noon.

OCTOBER 2d, 1899,

for furnishing all the materials and for doing all the work necessary to build and complete a school building on lots Nos. 2014 and 2015, in East End, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, and as determined by the Board of Education by resolution, adopted August 21st, 1899.

The price for labor and materials must be stated separately in the bids.

Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same, and must be accompanied by a certified check for \$500, as a guarantee that if the bid be accepted a contract will be entered into.

Contractors will be required to furnish an acceptable bond, signed by no less than two responsible disinterested persons or an approved surety company, in sum not less than one-half the contract price. Plans and specifications may be examined at this office.

All proposals must be sealed up and addressed to the Clerk, and endorsed on the outside, plainly showing the items bid upon and the name of the bidder.

The School Board reserves the right to reject or accept any, or part of any, or all proposals.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WALTER B. HILL,  
Clerk.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, August 22, 1899.  
Published in the East Liverpool News Review, Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1899.



## A TEMPTING BAIT

Is a box of our candies. All the girls say it is the best made.

HASSEY'S PLACE, 195 Washington.



6 choice lots, 30x70, near bridge on Ohio side, at \$450 each.

Lot 30x130, with 8-room dwelling, on Fourth street, near Market.

Postoffice building at a price that will interest you.

We have other choice properties in all parts of the city.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE  
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Phone 49, 1st Nat. Bank Bld'g.

## M'INTOSH,

THE DRUG MAN,

Ninth and Main, Wellsville.

When in the city call and quench your thirst with a glass of delicious ice cream soda. None but the choicest and purest flavors used.

The News Review for news.